

# STRIKE:

**Ford Axle, Plastic, Lincoln  
and Highland Park Workers  
Walk Out to Nip Speedup**

## Michigan Edition *The* WORKER

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### Dem Leader Resigns to Express Opposition to Fascist Trucks Act

ANN ARBOR.—Ezra Stoutland, Democratic Party here, resigned his First Ward chairman of the Democratic Party last week in protest against

#### Hearing on Thought-Control Law In Federal Court, Tuesday, 10 A.M.

By ARTHUR McPAUL, Exec. Sec'y Civil Rights Congress

DETROIT.—It can't be too often stated or over-emphasized that the most urgent and immediate task is the defeat of the Trucks Act here in the State of Michigan.

While a temporary restraining order has been granted restraining the state officials from enforcing the act it would be dangerous to feel that the fight is over and victory has been won.

But on the contrary, every possible step must be taken between now and May 20 to turn the temporary victory into a permanent one.

Everyone who cherishes democracy must redouble their efforts to raise finances to make the quota of \$25,000 needed immediately. Checks or money orders should

be mailed to the Provisional Committee to Defeat the Trucks Act, 1442 Griswold, Rm. 303, Detroit, Mich.

In addition to this we urge everyone who possibly can to come to the courtroom, Federal Building, 10 a.m. on May 20, to hear for themselves the disposition in this case.

I repeat that unless we take special measures and special action this act will not be defeated—if it is not the people will be set back for many many years in the State of Michigan.

the signing by Gov. G. Mennen Williams of the thought-control Trucks Act.

Sharp disagreement on the Trucks Act and its unconstitutional attacks on freedom of speech, assembly, press and religion, was also expressed by Rev. Redman, outstanding Unitarian minister, Neil Staebler, state chairman of the Democratic Party, is a member of Rev. Redman's church and had to sit uncomfortably through the sermon which was aimed largely against his boss, "Soapy" Williams, for having signed such a vicious bill.

#### NLC SCORES AT SAM'S

DETROIT.—The Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council's fight to get Sam's department store to hire Negroes as sales people has won its first victory. Mrs. Eva Pruitt has been upgraded to the hosiery counter in the Campus Maritus store.

#### 800 Dodge Jobs Threatened

DETROIT.—Jobs of more than 800 Dodge Machine Shop workers are threatened by Chrysler Corporation's plan to move the six cylinder job to Trenton, Mich., some 40 miles away.

Under the existing contract—which provides for seniority only on a department instead of a plant-wide basis—almost half the Machine Shop's 1,700 workers would be forced to transfer if they want to keep their jobs.

DEARBORN.—Speedup is pushing Ford workers out of jobs while Walter Reuther's Administrators over Ford Local 600 do nothing. But the Axle Building workers in

Ford Rouge won't listen any more to the strikebreaking songs of the Reuther Administrators, who sing that the workers have to go by procedure and not "violate" the Reuther five-year, no strike contract.

The Axle workers hit the bricks May 8 and told the Reuther administrators when they get that speedup cut down they will go back to work.

And what a speedup! It not only doubled the work but it meant some 400 workers would be eliminated from their jobs. It started in Department 6950-51 on the Cone Automatic machine job where two men were working four machines and turning out 800 pieces a shift.

(At the Highland Park Ford plant the company refused to grant relief time in the spray department and 35 workers walked out. The Company then locked out 500 workers shutting down the truck assembly line in retaliation).

(At the Lincoln Ford plant the company shut the entire plant down when six workers walked out on a grievance, it was reported).

(Plastic Building workers in Ford Rouge walked out in protest against speedup Friday, May, 9 joining the Axle Building workers in the Cone machine operation, who refused to go back to work until the speedup was cut back).

Two weeks after Alex Simeon, duly elected building chairman of the union, was arbitrarily removed from his post by Reuther, the company flatly stated that one man will run four machines and turn out 1,600 pieces. That's when the Axle Building workers walked off the jobs.

Thus on this particular operation at least 70 workers will be eliminated if the speedup isn't cut back. Some of them may be sent to jobs in other places in the Axle Building and the company will try to cut 30 percent an hour off the wage rate.

On the Gear job in Axle building, which job came from the Motor Building, an increase in production of 300 pieces a day is being pushed through on each machine since removal of Simeon, who licked the company hands down on every speedup move.

Another speedup in Axle started in shipping. When the workers now take the transmissions off the line they have to put a cardboard first on each of the two ends of the shaft. As a result some old workers are forced to run along with the job trying to get the cardboards on. One worker with 30 years seniority told the Labor Relations stooge, "What the hell do you think we are, track runners? You can put the g—d. cardboard in yourself?" And the worker walked off.

### Press Steel Progressives Say: '30-40 to Save Jobs'

DEARBORN.—Progressive workers in Ford Rouge Press Steel building are issuing their own building newspaper now and the first issue charges that 5,000 have been laid off, while the remaining 5,000 employed in the building suffer inhuman speedup.

"While 5,000 of our fellow unionists walk the streets without jobs" said the "Press Steel Progressive," "Henry Ford II has \$1½ billion in his piggy bank [Ford Foundation, tax-free outfit that Ford says is dedicated to improving human welfare]."

"Speedup meanwhile is physically destroying our bodies and layoffs mean no work and no food in the future. It is no accident that Ford made \$125 million more in 1950 than in 1949... because increased production he got out of us filled his piggy bank while it filled our life with misery, accidents and layoffs," the workers' paper declares.

The Press Steel newspaper demands: "To protect our jobs and working conditions... we must demand the 30-hour work week with 40 hours pay and immediate cutting back of speedup...."

### Production Upped at Grand Rapids Fisher Body

GRAND RAPIDS.—Speedup is beginning to run riot in the Fisher

plant here. Similar conditions caused Lansing Fisher workers, members of Local 602, to vote 93 percent for a strike last month.

In the Grand Rapids plant, according to the UAW Local 230 reporter, production on one job was raised from 400 to 425 an hour; on another from 465 to 500 with similar hikes in production rates imposed through many of the big press lines and other departments.

Management's excuse is that the slowest operation was speeded through installation of automatic devices to collect trim scrap. However the automatic shedding of trim scrap does not necessarily speed up a trim die operation, and furthermore management has pinned speedup on many categories not even affected in any way by this operation.

### Circuit Court Nixes Millard Plea for Communist Probe

DETROIT.—The 18 Circuit Court Judges in Wayne County turned down a request for a grand jury to be set up to investigate Communism. The judges stated that their decision was unanimous and many of them told newsmen that there was a 1952 political motive behind the request.

Spark-plugging the request was State Police Commissioner Donald Leonard who is resigning to run for Governor on the Republican ticket. The move came on the heels of the witchhunts of the

Un-American gang's two trips here.

Presiding Judge Ira Jayne, in announcing rejection of the request, said "It has been the policy of the bench for a great many years to insist that there be a showing of a failure or a breakdown of the law enforcement agencies before granting a grand jury. There is no such showing... and the petition does not contain sufficient allegations to justify it."

### CHRYSLER COVERS UP ITS JIMCROW WITH CHARITY

HAMTRAMCK.—Sweetness and light seem to permeate Chrysler Corporation's special fund drive to aid the Negro colleges. The drive is headed up by Norman Kelly, the corporation's ex-president and still a high muckamuck.

By exuding rays of "charity" toward the Negro people, Chrysler

corporation clearly hopes to blind the public, especially the workers, to its rank policy of discrimination in hiring and upgrading.

Many departments in the Chrysler plants are still 100 percent lily-white, especially in skilled categories. How vile this practice is, and how contrary to the union's

seniority principles, can be seen at Dodge where millright helpers are still being hired from among laid-off workers. White workers with one or one and one half years' seniority in other departments can get the millright helper jobs while Negro workers with more than five years seniority are still out in the street.

With seniority, according to the five year contract, still on a departmental basis, the company feels quite free to transfer laid-off white workers to other plants and departments, while the predominantly Negro foundry is still cut way down to 1945 seniority, and the laid-off Negro workers get no consideration from the company.

In Los Angeles, Chrysler is hiring hundreds of new workers for an expanded aircraft division. Chrysler Local 230 and the "People's World" exposed the fact that management had hired only two Negroes out of 185, new workers. Public indignation was so aroused that the corporation was forced to hire an additional five Negro men.

Next break-through aimed at there, especially for Negro women, is the at present all-white office force.

#### "A NEGRO WRITER LOOKS AT THE U.S. TODAY"

**LLOYD  
BROWN**

Author of "Iron City"  
Associate Editor,  
Masses & Mainstream

#### JEWISH CULTURAL CENTER

2705 JOY ROAD

Saturday, May 24 — 8:30 P. M.

Admission: 75 cents or one year's subscription to  
The Michigan Worker

Auspices: Michigan Freedom of the Press Association



## \$30,000 Needed In Fund Drive

"We are making headway in building THE Worker", said a note from the Greater Boston Freedom Press Association accompanying a thousand dollars collected for THE Worker \$100,000 fund campaign.

This was the third thousand dollars from the Massachusetts area, which makes that state and its small New England neighbors the first to hit its goal of \$3,000 in our campaign.

In achieving this, Massachusetts barely nosed out readers in Connecticut who had come up with \$1,800 out of a goal of \$2,000. This is quite a job because Connecticut readers topped the nation in last fall's fund campaign and in the recent subscription drive.

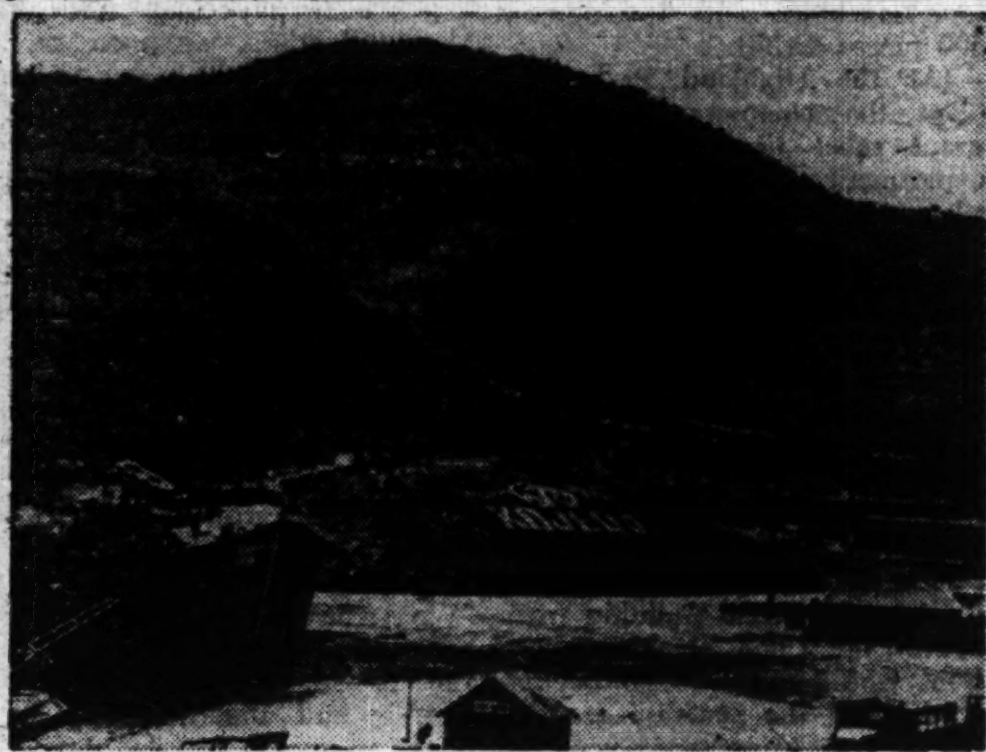
NEW YORKERS, with a goal

of \$70,000, had some \$48,000 in early this week, or slightly less than 70 percent. Indians, with a goal of \$700, turned in \$148; and \$150 was received from the Cleveland Freedom of the Press Association out of a goal of \$2,000; Missourians, with a target of \$500, came through with \$100; Florida readers some \$70.

There were individual contributions from every part of the nation but the organized Freedom of the Press groups in Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Minnesota, Maryland, Pennsylvania are yet to be heard from.

And so, as yet, we have less than \$70,000 of the \$100,000 goal. It is a good job so far, but we need every cent of the \$100,000.

Let's keep the money rolling.



Koje Island, site of the prison camp.

## Pentagon Muzzles Generals To Hide Truth on POWs

By Robert Friedman

**THE UNPRECEDENTED REMOVAL** of two U. S. Army generals from their posts this week was widely seen as a Pentagon action to muzzle them. For, by their actions in the episode at the Koje Island concentration camp for Korean and Chinese prisoners of war, Gens. Francis T. Dodd and Charles F. Colson had attested to the fact that there is no genuine basis for U. S. failure to sign a Korean truce.

The diplomats in the State Department and the Pentagon brass are committed to their claim that the only—repeat ONLY—obstacle which remains to an armistice—is the issue of prisoner-exchange.

These men in Washington have broadcast to the world the story that they cannot agree to a general exchange of all prisoners on both sides—although the international Geneva treaty on POWs provides for just such a procedure—because to do so would violate the desires of a large percentage of the Korean and Chinese POWs who allegedly don't want to go home.

**WHY THEN** were Gens. Dodd and Colson so abruptly removed, first one and then the other, from the post of commandant at Koje Island?

Why were they muzzled by the top brass before American reporters were permitted to talk with them?

Because, it appeared, that Dodd and Colson, by attesting to the grievances of the Korean and Chinese POWs, and by committing the U. S. Army to end them, had destroyed the Truman Government's alibi for blocking the truce.

These commitments were to end the "forcible screening" of prisoners—that is, to stop pressuring POWs to say they don't want to go home, to stop instances of bloodshed (in which some 250 POWs had been killed or wounded

by their guards) and to stop the rearming of prisoners, a reference to the granting of guns to stool-pigeons and Chiang Kai-shek agents for the purpose of terrorizing the mass of unarmed POWs.

**ALL THESE** commitments acknowledged that the Korean and Chinese prisoners were being barbarously treated in order to put over a shameless Washington hoax—namely, that the Truman Government, by insisting on "voluntary repatriation" is motivated by a "humane" concern for the POWs.

**BACK IN MARCH**, Chiang Kai-shek's news agency reported that about 80 percent of the Koje Island POWs had been tattooed with such slogans as "Fight Communism and Resist Russia." The POWs were then told they had no recourse but to accept a return to the forces of Chiang Kai-shek or Syngman Rhee or be "killed" by the Chinese or Korean People's governments as "traitors."

In their desperate and dramatic act of holding Gen. Dodd and then releasing him, unharmed, the Koje Island POWs focussed the attention of the entire world on the fact that a sinister hoax has been played. That, in fact, there is no "POW issue" to prevent a Korean peace because the Koreans and Chinese accept the idea of "voluntary repatriation" only under duress.

**GEN. MARK CLARK**, the new successor to Gen. Ridgway as Supreme Commander in Korea, promptly removed Dodd and Col-

## Washington Spurns German Talks, Maneuvers to Re-Arm the Nazis

By JOHN PITTMAN

**THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION** this week spurned an opportunity to negotiate a peace treaty with a united, democratic Germany, ignored the demands of the German people for such a treaty, and served notice of intention to re-arm the Nazis

On Tuesday, the three governments occupying the western part of Germany delivered identical notes—dictated by the U. S. State Department—to the Soviet Union, rejecting that government's appeal for immediate four-power talks to draw up a peace treaty with a united, democratic and independent Germany. "It is not possible to hold discussions now about the provisions of a German peace treaty," said the U. S. British and French notes.

**BUT WASHINGTON** and its two satellite governments could not let the matter stand at that. The growing world demand for a peace treaty NOW with a united, democratic Germany required that their rejection of the possibility of negotiating such a treaty be alibied. Their alibi is that such a treaty can be negotiated only with participation of an all-German government, and that no such government now exists. This is begging the question on a high diplomatic level, since the Soviet Union proposed on April 9 that the four powers meet at once to supervise elections which would give Germany such an all-German government.

This proposal, Washington of course rejected, since it would have expedited the entire matter. To delay and procrastinate is the present tactic of the Wall Street

billionaires and their Nazi militarists friends, since Chancellor Adenauer holds office until 1953 and very probably could not be re-elected. It the Wall Street billionaires are to attain their goal they must do it now, while Adenauer's police and Nazi-officered army and the occupying troops of the three imperialist powers are able to drown the German people's opposition in blood.

**SO** the Washington-dictated notes repeated the threadbare old strategem with which Washington has blocked any negotiations with the Soviet Union since V-E Day. They rejected Moscow's proposal that an "impartial commission" examine the question whether IT IS POSSIBLE to hold free elections for all Germany.

There were a number of glib assertions about their "readiness" to talk, their insistence on a united Germany's right to be incorporated into NATO, their desire for unity,

ured, out, however, how to resolve the contradiction between this account and the Washington propaganda picture of the Korean and Chinese POWs as willing to die rather than to leave their captivity. But it was not only the Korean and Chinese POWs the Pentagon seemed determined to continue in captivity.

In the actions of Gen. Clark there were also ominous signs for the fathers and mothers of American boys, too, in Korean prison camps, that the tragic farce would continue to be played out—that Washington will continue to pretend that UPOW-exchange is an "obstacle" to peace.

But millions of Americans would yet be grateful to an unknown throng of Korean and Chinese prisoners who, by their dramatic act on Koje Island, had told the world that peace IS possible.

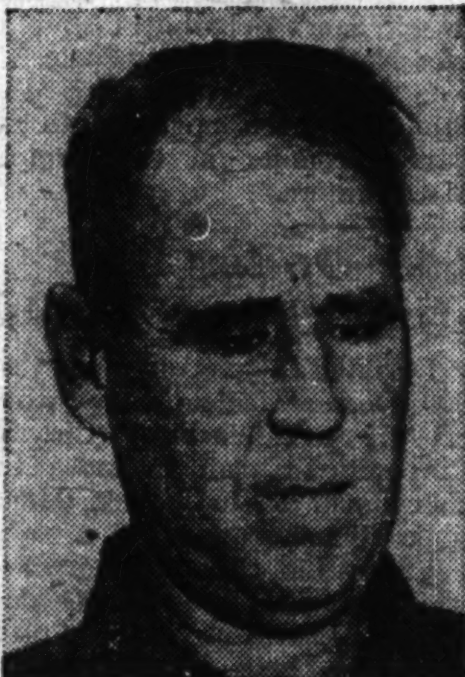
## Strike Shuts Campbell Plant At Camden, N.J.

**CAMDEN, N. J., May 13.**—Local 80, CIO United Packinghouse Workers, today halted production at the huge plant of the Campbell Soup Co. here to protest suspension of several hundred workers who were fighting speed-up.

The strike followed Campbell's cancellation of its contract with the union, which came after 600 workers walked off the job to attend a meeting to protest the suspensions.

Federal and state mediators sought to renew negotiations but the union refused to begin talks until the company lifted the suspensions. The company replied the suspensions were "in accordance with their usual procedure in such cases."

The contract, which expired March 1, was continued on an automatic extension clause. The contract was cancelled last Friday.



BRIG. GEN. DODD

son and repudiated their pledges.

Caught in the flagrant act of faking their objection to signing the Korean truce agreement, the militarists went so far as to replace Gen. Dodd's own tribute to the "courteous" treatment he had received from the far-less humanely treated Korean and Chinese POWs.

Instead, with the help of the pro-war press, which had only hours before carried Dodd's tribute, Clark peddled a story about the "threats" to Dodd's life. This was given as an excuse for violating the pledges given the Korean and Chinese POWs; it was also seen as a basis for even more violent treatment of the men on Koje Island then has yet been given them.

**THE AMERICAN PEOPLE** were to be given a new, carefully-doctored version of the Koje Island incident as an act of brutality by the "cruel" Korean POWs against their tank and bomb-wielding captors. No one had fig-

etc., etc., etc. But the essence of the notes were the flat rejection of talks NOW and the proposal for an interminable investigation (like the disarmament investigation they used to block Moscow's plan for banning atomic weapons in the UN).

Their hope is that this proposal will confuse and deflect the masses of the peoples in Europe and the United States, giving them the necessary time to carry through their plans for restoring German militarism as a vassal of Wall Street. Then, they hope, they will present the world with the accomplished fact and be able to go on with their project for World War III.

Time, therefore, is the essence of the problem.

**THE BEST LAID PLANS** of such criminal schemers, however, need not attain realization. There is nothing inevitable about their victory. On the contrary, a number of recent events portend increasingly frequent collisions between their aims and the masses of people in Europe and the United States, to wit:

- Growing militant opposition to remilitarization among the West Germans, as reflected (1) in the great mass struggles led by workers and women and youth in the Ruhr, such as the Essen demonstrations last Sunday; (2) defections within Adenauer's own Christian Democratic Union and the Free Democratic Party in regards to the contractual agreement; (3) gains in support for the Schumacher Socialists, who—for their own class collaborationist interests—oppose remilitarization.

- The German Democratic Republic's warning that since Washington and the Nazi militarists plan civil war and intend to turn Germany into another Korea, the GDR will in self-defense have to build forces of defense.

- Opposition to restoring German militarism among the British and French working class, and some sections of the capitalist classes, who are expected to put increasing pressure on the Churchill and Pinay governments to rescind their Wall Street-serving positions.

- More diplomatic and economic moves by the Soviet Union to expose the war-breeding aims of the bi-partisan Washington politicians.

**HOWEVER**, despite the possibility of growing contradictions resulting from the collision of these forces with the aims of Wall Street, the decisive power for compelling Washington to negotiate a peace treaty NOW for a united democratic Germany remains with the American people. There will be no "automatic collapse" of Wall Street's plans as a result of these growing contradictions. Only a country-wide struggle by the American people, led by the workers who have most to lose from a restoration of German militarism, will check the re-arming of a Nazified West Germany and establish the conditions for a peaceful, united, democratic Germany—key to a peaceful Europe.

## Plan Rally May 20 On Rosenberg Case

**CHICAGO.**—Lou Blumberg, of the Committee to Save the Rosenbergs, and Lester Davis, executive director of the Civil Rights Congress of Illinois, will address a Rosenberg Defense Meeting on Tuesday, May 20, at the Herzl Community Hall, 1835 N. California Ave. at 8 p.m.



# 'We'll End This Slavery with a Union We Believe in'

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

THE SOUTH is over-ripe for union organization.

To prove it, there were 60 Negro delegates, representing 5,000 newly-organized menhaden fishermen, attending the convention of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union.

These workers have long been ready for unionization. All they needed was an international union they could trust, with which to affiliate.

Their explanation for being here makes a story that is shocking in its impact. There is probably no group of workers in this country more desperately in need of a union.

★ **THEY ARE** in a specialized industry, under the most dangerous and inhuman conditions. And if they are lucky, they end up a year of body-wracking labor with a take-home pay of \$450.

They work a fleet of several hundred ships along the Southern Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf, purse-net fishing for menhaden, which is not a food fish but a source of oil for leather tanning and other industrial uses.

These workers are 90 percent

**The South is over-ripe for unionization. The 60 Negro delegates to the Fur & Leather union convention, representing the 5,000 menhaden fishermen tell the story of industry conditions.**

Negro. They are share-fishermen, doubly-exploited men of the sea, and they are the counter-parts of their brothers on land, the sharecroppers of the South.

They labor 18 and 22 hours a day, working under the whiplash of white officers, living aboard ships on which the profitable fish get more consideration than the exploited fishermen.

★ **A FISHERMAN'S WIFE** Mrs. Ann Donaway, of Sharps Virginia, called them "prison ships."

"We are going to end these slave conditions through a union we believe in," she said, "and let nobody try to stop us."

Along the Atlantic coast, the menhaden fishermen have not gone out to sea this year, although the season is a month old.

The corporations that own the fleets are frantic. But they know that before the men work again they will have to come to terms with the Fur and Leather Work-

ers union. And these autocratic employers despise any union, let alone this one.

★ **FOR 138 YEARS**, they have run this lucrative industry with despotism. Eight cents a thousand fish is what they pay the workers. And when the IFLWU came on the scene, they thought they could drive it out by giving two cents more.

But the bitter grievances of these workers run too deep. They live on shipboard in a stinking fore-pit, 21 men in a nine-by-twelve foot space, with bunks five-high.

And the ventilation is so bad that the ammonia fumes from the fish turn the pennies in a man's pocket green.

And you take a bath only with a dip bucket dropped over the side, heating it and plashing it over yourself down in the fish hold.

THE STORY OF WAGES is

even worse. Because the catch was poor, the men worked the first four weeks of the last season at Amagansett, L. I., with no wages at all—and wound up owing the company \$60 to \$100 for food.

Twenty percent of their pay is withheld until the end of the season—and if they are fired, they don't get it. They pay \$18 for oilskins and \$12 for boots and have to bring their own bedding from home.

The ship captain gets 75 cents a thousand on the fishermen's catch. And he chisels and robs them a dozen ways. He charges them high prices for food and 50 cents a pack for cigarettes. He cheats them on the fish count.

A Fur and Leather Workers Union sent in a team of organizers, Negro and white to help the fishermen organize. One of them, Robert Logan, told this reporter of the lynch terror and the warning they got from the KKK that their meetings would be broken

up. The fishermen replied to the Kluxers: "We can't stop you from coming, but we'll sure entertain you when we get here!"

★ **THE STORY** of how these workers chose the IFLWU was told here best by John Ball of Merry Point, Va., president of the new Local 700.

He cited the fact that twice before the fishermen had "had their fingers burnt" by unions that wanted their money and gave nothing in return.

"The Fur and Leather Workers organizers were different," he said. "They asked for no money. They worked with us and they lived with us and like us—and we knew we had found the union we were looking for."

The fishermen are not out bringing in the catch. And Ball, a powerful small man with fight in his heart and in his two hands, says they are not going out—unless the companies sign a contract, "come starvation or whatever."

"If the boys can die in Korea for something they know nothing about," he said, "we are going to do no less, if necessary, for something we believe in!"

## Demonstration at GE Plant Urges Equal Pay for Women

SCHENECTADY, New York. — Workers of the big General Electric works staged a demonstration here at plant gates last week for equal pay rates for equal work by women.

Electric Union News, organ of the Local 301, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers,

views the demonstration as historic. A demonstration for women's rights and demands is rare in American union history.

The demonstration placards at the Subway Gate of GE 7:30 and at non last Wednesday involving more than 500 mostly women of the two shifts called for:

"Equal pay for equal work."

"Jobs based on content not on sex"

"No women's rate lower than common laborer's rate"

"A single job rate structure at GE"

"An end to GE's 'exploiting' business."

Leo Jandreau, business agent of Local 301, said in his speech before the rallies that the demonstration "can give leadership to the rest of the country to bring nearer the day when discrimination on women's rates can be ended."

He said the women's demands are one of the most important issues in the current wage reopener for the GE chain. He called for a struggle of both men and women in the plant to end the "short measuring stick" on women's rates which is a threat to standards of all workers.

President James J. Coggnetta said the rallies were only the first of the series planned by the union on women's issues. Helen Quirini, treasurer of Local 301, said many women showed their anger over rate discrimination by punching out and going home.

Edna Miller, a Negro woman of Building 285, Ruth Lenhart of Building 12 and Sadie Iovinelli of Building 81, gave some details of the discrimination, with women paid eight cents less than common laborers on certain jobs and as much as 32 cents less than men on various skills.

### WIN PAY BOOST

DETROIT (FP).—Minimum union rates of \$2.78 an hour for sheetmetal workers and \$2.62 for painters were won May in the Detroit area by AFL unions.

## Tacomans Map Drive to Put Peace on Ballot

TACOMA, Wash.

The Pierce County campaign for signatures to peace initiative 183 shifted into high gear following an organizing meeting of 200 at Normanna Hall here.

About 100 took initiative petitions for circulation in their communities.

The meeting was sponsored by a broad temporary organizing committee of 21 leading Tacoma citizens.

Centers for handling the signature drive have been established in most Tacoma community areas. In each area a committee of three women is coordinating the campaign.

Sponsors of the meeting include prominent lay church people, such as Mrs. Eric Lindseth, a leader in the recent fight against Universal Military Training, who was chairman.

Dr. Harold J. Bass, Tacoma Methodist minister and former missionary in Korea, spoke on "Peace Is American."

Mrs. Ruby Davis, one of the Bellingham women who conceived the peace initiative campaign, also spoke. Some 300 signatures were turned in at the meeting, and funds were collected to help the mothers' fight.

Negro and white children, in a playlet, acted out a world peace conference.

A Negro teen-age girl's quartet, under the direction of Mrs. Howard Woods sang several numbers.



Blazing tank cars send up clouds of smoke as a Baltimore & Ohio freight was derailed at College Park, Maryland. A disaster was averted when trainmen flagged a streamliner to a stop only 50 feet from the wreckage.

## A.M.E. BISHOPS RIP STATE DEPT POLICIES

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Council of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church has condemned the advocates of a U. S. foreign policy of "preparing to fight the world."

The sharp denunciation of the Truman administration was contained in the Episcopal Address, read before the 34th general conference of the AME church which is in session here at the Chicago Coliseum.

The statement of high church policy declared:

"It seems a bit inconsistent that we would join the French in protecting her colonial empire, thus preventing independence of French colonies, while we profess

a desire to free South Koreans from north Korean domination."

The bishops acidly denounced U. S. support of the racist policy in Africa of the Malan government and of other imperialist powers.

The statement referred to Asian and African delegates attending the conference and declared that "it is hard for them to understand why America dodges this issue."

"The world will await anxiously the stand Mr. Acheson, Secretary of State, will take—knowing that he supported the French in keeping the Moroccan question from getting on the United Nations agenda," the Episcopal Address stated.

## Admit Big Biz Profits Now Highest Ever

By Federated Press

Big business profits last year rose 12 percent over 1950 to \$25.9 billion, the highest in any postwar year, a study by two government agencies has revealed.

The study known as The Financial Report For U. S. Manufacturing Corporations, 1951, was jointly issued by the Securities & Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission.

Profits before taxes in 1950 were \$23.2 billion. Another \$2.7 billion were added in the space of one year despite the higher costs cited in industry propaganda against wage increases.

Profits after taxes in 1951 stood at \$11.4 billion, a decline of 12 percent from the \$12.9 billion net haul the year before. Industry earnings last year were so high that they absorbed considerably stiffer taxes and still showed gains over 1947 and 1949 net profits. They were about the same as in 1948.

Sales reached new high levels last year, jumping to \$212.2 billion from the previous high of \$181.9 billion registered in 1950.

**BIG PROFITS IN STEEL** Primary iron and steel companies reported \$2,524,000,000 profits in 1951, a 27 percent increase over 1950 before tax deductions. During the same period the increase was exactly zero in the before-taxes earnings of steelworkers, while their actual take-home pay was dented by heavier taxes. Net profits of the steel firms last year were \$906,000,000.

Of the 22 industry groups covered by the government study, 16 showed increases in profits before taxes. Highest jump was the 44 percent increase in paper and allied products. Printing and publishing showed a 31 percent increase.

## Turkish Gov't Pushes Gag on Criticism

TURKEY: Passage of Premier Adnan Menderes' bill to make public criticism of any cabinet member a crime punishable by imprisonment was virtually assured, although newspapers and spokesmen of the opposition Republican Party simply attacked it.



## PEACE CONFAB MAY 17-18

DETROIT.—Rev. Willard Uphaus will keynote a peace conference at 2705 Joy Rd., Detroit, this weekend, starting Saturday, 1 p.m. The Michigan Peace Council has invited a broad list of organizations and individuals to participate in deliberations as to how to make effective the people's will for immediate cease-fire in Korea, peaceful agreement among the major powers and against reviving the Nazi menace under Western auspices. A Chinese supper and a dance follow Saturday's sessions and the conference will conclude early Sunday afternoon. A new startling recording and slides on the devastation in Korea will be presented Saturday.

## Facing the Facts

By WM. ALBERTSON

BY THE TIME you read this column, the people of Michigan will be on the receiving end of a new wave of anti-Communist, pro-fascist, and pro-war propaganda. James Sweinhart, one of the auto baron's chief propagandists, will have started his series in the Detroit News, a series of articles entitled The New Red Threat. Reliable sources have indicated that Sweinhart has been digging into Trotskyite garbage and has been roaming through the paid stool-pigeons' pigsties, coming up with the old lies and slanders and attempting to give them a new twist.

A few days after his first article appears, the State of Michigan will be "graced" with the presence of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the man who drove the bonus marchers—veterans of World War I—out of Washington, D. C., in 1932, with bullets and tear gas.

He is the man who carried a great share of the responsibility for the premature and unnecessary death of tens of thousands of America's youth in Korea, as well as for the death and destruction brought to millions of innocent Korean people who want only to be let alone to determine their own destiny, just as we did in 1776.

He is the glamor-boy of those who are attempting to drive our country into war with China, with all of Asia, with the Soviet Union.

He is one of America's foremost racists. Under his command in Korea, the Korean and Chinese people were termed "gooks" and "yellow hordes." The Army bands there played Dixie as an official song and unfurled the Confederate flag. Fascist forces in this country consider him as one of their top candidates for the position of American Dictator.

It was good to learn that the Detroit Board of Education has so far refused, by a 3 to 3 tie vote, to declare May 16 a school holiday in MacArthur's honor. The Board must still meet to make its final

decision. No doubt there will be great pressure on the Board to close down the schools on that day.

The timing of MacArthur's visit, the appearance of Sweinhart's articles, and the Federal Court hearing on the Trucks Act on May 20 may be coincidental. Regardless, these events will be used as pressure on the court to throw out the temporary injunction and to make the Trucks Act immediately enforceable. The mounting of the campaign to defeat the Trucks Act can offset such pressure on the court.

MacArthur and Sweinhart have as their chief purpose to develop a higher degree of pro-war hysteria, to stampede the people against the cease-fire in Korea and for spreading the war into World War III. Through the use of the "war against Communism" issue, they hope to cripple the people's struggle for peace, economic security, and civil rights.

All those who are dedicated to the fight for peace and civil liberties, therefore, have some grave responsibilities in this immediate period in order to nullify the possible effects of this pro-war drive, and to win greater organized support in the fight for peace.

There are still many additional thousands of people in our state who can be won to the petition for the Five Power Peace Pact. Many Michigan citizens support the desire of the German people for a unified and neutral German nation. The cease-fire in Korea can gain new impetus now, especially since it seems from newspaper reports that only remaining issue for agreement is that of prisoners exchange.

Progressive forces in Michigan must take this opportunity to throw themselves into the fight for peace in greater numbers and with greater effort. Such forces can help guarantee the success of all peace actions, no matter by whom they are organized. To the extent that this is done will the MacArthur and Sweinhart propaganda fall on deaf ears, will the Korea cease-fire take place, will peace become a reality and war a matter of history.

## Family Upsets Due to 'Atomic Age Tensions'

DETROIT.—"Atomic age tensions" and the high cost of living were blamed by Clarence A. Pretzer, director of the Family Service Society of Metropolitan Detroit, for mounting family troubles today.

Pretzer noted "increased inter-racial difficulties, delinquency, alcoholism and narcotic addiction" resulting from fear of a third and unbelievably horrible world war. War taxes and the high cost of essentials, he said, have cut down on luxury buying, frequently forcing mothers to seek work.

With the economy geared to war construction, he pointed out, steps are not taken to add to the too-few community child-care centers, to construct 400,000 vitally needed new housing units, to replace old, over-crowded schools.

## Last Deportation Order Issued to Anna Ganley

DETROIT.—Anna Ganley, veteran fighter for labor's rights, has been informed by the U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, that she must leave the United States within six months.

"You are informed that final order of deportation has been issued in your case and that your appeal from such order has been dismissed by the Board of Immigration Appeals," wrote Ralph H. Holton, acting District director.

"In accordance with the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act) it is necessary that this Service serve you with notice directing you to depart from the United States within six months and or to make timely application for travel documents necessary to your departure."

This order would separate Mrs. Ganley from her American-born husband, Nat, and 14-year-old daughter, Patty.

She was brought to Canada from Russia at the age of eight and has lived in the United States for 27 years.

## Rosenbergs Scheduled to Die!

### Detroit Meeting Told Mass Protest Urgent

DETROIT.—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will die within the next month unless their terrible story so arouses the people of America that the Supreme Court agrees to hear their case.

Some 200 Detroiters, listened intently as William Reuben, Guardian reporter voiced this warning and revealed why this average, progressive Jewish couple were the first Americans ever condemned to die, in war or peace, for alleged espionage.

Reuben showed how the two were condemned and Morton Sobell sentenced to 30 years entirely on the uncorroborated testimony of self-confessed "accomplices," who thereby saved themselves. He showed how, despite what atomic scientists said in 1945 about the atom bomb being no

## Allan Eviction a Threat To 13,000 Families

DETROIT.—Some 13,000 families who reside on public housing projects face eviction at any time by the city without cause, based on the verdict of Republican Judge Arthur Sempliner who ordered William

Allan, Michigan Worker editor, evicted from Herman Gardens.

At a farce of a "jury trial," Sempliner refused to allow anything to be discussed before a six person jury except "had Allan been served legally with an eviction notice." Allan's lawyer, Ben Probe, sought to ask why, after five and a half years, the city choose now to order an eviction without giving any public reason. Sempliner not only ruled Probe out of order but warned him against asking any more questions.

It took the jury three minutes to return a "guilty" verdict. A few hours later, as Allan prepared to file an appeal that requires a bond of \$414, the City Hall gang increased his rent from \$46 to \$63, thus seeking to make his

bond \$567, or the equal of nine months rent. If the city were to appeal the case it would cost only \$50.

Allan refused to pay the \$17 a month rent increase.

As City Hall reactionaries were ordering Allan's rent increased, they were voting themselves \$2,500 a year each in expenses to pay for \$5 roast beef dinners and such.

Principal pleader for the \$2,500 a year expenses was Councilman Charles Oakman, scion of the millionaire real estate family.

Protests against the eviction of Allan should be sent to acting Mayor Louis Miriani, City Hall, Detroit, demanding the whole action be dropped. Funds for the legal court fight should be sent to Freedom of the Press Clubs, 2419 Grand River, Detroit.



## AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

KLUXERS: A Ku Klux Klan clique in American Metal plant, UAW local 147, campaigned to defeat a strike vote on two grounds; one, that it will help the company; two, it will give ammunition to attack the Negro plant chairman, Wm. Pruett. The workers are demanding wage increases and contract changes.

PROFITS: Chrysler workers should remember that the corporation net profits (after all expenses, including taxes) were 41% higher the first three months of 1952 than in the same period of 1951.

MCARTHUR: Our hats are off to the rank and file worker who climbed to his feet at the Dearborn City Council meeting last

week to protest against the red-baiting "frenzy in the city, state and nation." He protested against being forced to sign a "loyalty oath," charging that Mayor Hubbard did this to get a crowd in front of Dearborn City Hall when McArthur drives by in a GM Cadillac. Hubbard's trick is to order all city workers to stand in front of City Hall while he read off the oath. Absentees will be fired.

OAKMAN: That pal of the white supremacists, Councilman Oakman, voted with gusto last week to have two night baseball diamonds built by the city in strictly lily white neighborhoods.

EXPENSES: Oakman also voted with gusto to give himself \$2,500 a year expenses to pay for, as he said, "the \$5 roast beef dinners we councilman have to attend." The same day the City Hall clique ordered William Allen, Daily Worker reporter, to pay a rent increase of \$17 on the city project, Herman Gardens. Allen nixed the increase, saying: "I refuse to subsidize Oakman and his \$5 roast beef dinners."

ANTI-SEMITISM: On the stairway, midway between the first and second floors, left side of the County Building, an anti-Semite has chalked in big letters the word Jew.

GRAVY: The Sigler Grand Jury cost the Michigan tax payer \$495,189 and lasted eight years. Sigler, former Republican governor, got \$70,000 out of the deal; stoolpigeons were paid \$32,623 and the Olds Hotel, where Sigler and his quiz boys stayed during the grand jury, netted \$37,822.

## GET PRESS MONTH ROLLING!

MAY PRESS MONTH in Michigan is half over, but the half-way mark has not yet been reached in its twin goals:

- 1.—300 subscriptions to The Michigan Worker.
- 2.—Every reader to take at least three papers for himself and friends.

Some new subscriptions and renewals have been obtained but not yet turned in. However, not enough readers have yet solicited subs. Many more have to take action to achieve our two modest but necessary goals.

Let's hit 1/2 mark at the Lloyd Brown lecture on May 24! How widespread this paper's appeal is can be seen by a letter received from Jackson, Mich., saying:

"I am a firm believer in Freedom of the Press for the rank and file as well as for the big brass. And I have often seen your paper quoted with contempt by other newspapers."

"Now as a law abiding man who is unfettered by any political, fraternal or religious affiliations, I want to read and study the 'Daily Worker' and decide for myself if free voices speak."

Readers undertaking to circulate additional copies each week will be encouraged by the experiences of Worker sellers at one plant gate who weekly sells dozens of papers and regularly receives unsolicited contributions above the dime-a-copy price. Each week, also, workers stop by for a few minutes to discuss current issues, valuing the sellers' opinions.

Thus by getting out and reaching the people we can fulfill and surpass our May goals. Let's get to it!



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PAUL ROBESON

## What Paul Robeson Brings to Chicago

CHICAGO.—The world knows Paul Robeson as a man of great versatility, a many-sided genius, a man with a burning message and a thousand ways of expressing it.

He returns, soon, to Chicago, primarily in his role as a great people's artist, a concert singer unsurpassed.

Robeson will sing here on the weekend of May 31-June 1. And Chicago on that occasion will celebrate the 54th birthday of one of the truly great men of this generation.

His Chicago appearance is another "homecoming" for Robeson. For Chicago joined in acclaiming him when he was still a novice. He made a debut here back in February of 1926.

Robeson, then 28 years old, had suddenly flashed on the world artistic horizon, just as he had electrified the sports world just a few years before.

He came to Chicago after a smashing success abroad as a singer and an actor. Chicago's dean of music critics, Dr. Glenn Dillard Gunn of the Chicago review in these words:

"I have just heard the finest of all Negro voices and one of the most beautiful in the world. Those who were fortunate enough to be present last night at Orchestra Hall, when Paul Robeson made his first Chicago appearance, will testify that I do not exaggerate.

"In the soft mellow resonance, in sympathetic appeal, in its organ-like ease and power, it is distinguished among the great voices of the world."

And the years that followed

Robeson came back to Chicago many times. And the reviews were always more superlative; the praise more lavish.

As he began to mature as an artist, there came an endless chain of artistic triumphs.

In London and in Moscow, in Dusseldorf, Prague, Warsaw, Vienna, he sang to thundering acclaim. And then he reached new heights of greatness as a Shakespearean actor. The critic of the London Express wrote an article entitled, "A Negro Genius in London," declaring:

"He is more than a great actor and a great singer. He is a great man, who creates the soul of a people in bondage and shows you its true kinship with the fettered soul of man. We came like little children as we surrendered to his magical genius."

Then followed new careers for Robeson as a distinguished film actor, as a great recording artist, reaching audiences in the remote corners of the world.

He found cheering crowds

wherever he went. He was in demand by the crowned heads of Europe (acclaimed by connoisseurs of his matchless talent, cheered wildly by miners troops in Barcelona and wheat farmers in Western Canada.

He returns now to Chicago—54 years old and at the height of artistic greatness. He comes here as a matured man of culture, who has poured into his art the great depth of his understanding of the struggles of his people and of exploited mankind.

To the massive richness of his voice, he has added his warmth and love for the people, enhanced by his active leadership of the world-wide battle for freedom and peace. To his musicianship, he has added what he has personally learned of people's songs—as they are sung in bondage, in struggle and in victory.

These are the things that make up the superb genius of Robeson today. These are the things that he brings now to the people of Chicago.

**Robeson Concerts Sat. Night, May 31 at U. of C.; Sunday Night, June 1 at Arcade**

CHICAGO.—An under-cover conspiracy to prevent Paul Robeson from singing before thousands of Chicagoans has compelled some changes in his scheduled appearance here.

The schedule, as it now appears, will include two concerts:

\* Saturday evening, May 31, 8 p.m., at Mandel Hall at the University of Chicago, campus, 57th St. and University Ave. under the auspices of campus groups at the U. of C.

\* Sunday evening, June 1, 8 p.m. at the Arcade Ballroom, 3450 S. State St., under the auspices of the Greater Chicago Negro Labor Council and the Committee for the Negro in the Arts.

Tickets originally priced at \$1.00 for the Saturday night concert will be reduced to 50¢ for the Sunday night concert.

# UNIONS FIGHT SMITH BILL

— See Page 3 —

## YOUNG CHICAGOAN TELLS HOW PEOPLE OF SO. AMERICA FIGHT WAR AND IMPERIALISM

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—The story of Chicago's Estelle Schwartz and her journey with four other U. S. representatives to the recent Intercontinental American Peace Conference held "illegally" in Montevideo, Uruguay, is a thriller beside which the fiction of high-paid adventure writers pales to insignificance.

It is a story of heroism and villainy, of courage and oppression, of suffering and hope. Its heroes and heroines are the millions of those other Americans—south of our border—whose lives had been shrouded for Estelle, as for most other U. S. Americans, in a cur-

tain of government censorship.

Miss Schwartz, a native Chicagoan, mother of a three-year-old son and a leader of the youth peace movement of this city, told us the story the other day, as she has told it tirelessly to fascinated audiences here since her return from South America one month ago.

"FROM the moment of our departure by plane from Miami," she said, "the ugly truth about U. S. domination of this whole hemisphere began to emerge for us—in the words of cautious fellow passengers, in the attitudes of native South Americans at the many airports where our plane stopped."

The first mention of this exploitation came from the lips of a young passenger sitting next to her on the plane, an Argentinian employed by an American airlines company. He talked about his admiration for Argentinian dictator Peron—and then remarked: "You Americans do not permit any other American nation to operate intercontinental airplanes."

Later, on her journey, the young Chicagoan discovered that

the hatred of U. S. domination is so widespread through Argentina that, to win votes, fascist Peron had made his chief slogan: "Get rid of the U. S. imperialists!" Many of those who voted for him were now asking: "Why haven't the U. S. companies been kicked out? Peron lied!"

TWO things were the same at every airport where they landed, across the thousands of miles they traveled:

"What we saw first, everywhere, were U. S. officers, many of them, often accompanied by families and luggage," related Miss Schwartz. "Then we saw the native people, standing apart, silent, poorly dressed, with worried and hostile expressions."

"Our little group of delegates got the same cold reception. Wherever we managed to explain our mission, the hostility melted. We were greeted warmly, and the questions tumbled out eagerly from everyone."

ON ORDERS of the U. S.  
(Continued on Back Page)



**Announcement . . . Coming Next Week**

Next week's issue of the Illinois Dusable Edition of The Worker will contain a special supplement on the Un-American Activities Committee and its impending visit to Chicago.



# Blast State Dept. Ban On Goodwill Travel

CHICAGO.—Secretary of State Dean Acheson has been asked whether he would consider "goodwill" and peace delegations from the United States as having "legitimate" business in Eastern European countries. The inquiry was made by Mandel Terman, Chicago businessman, and chairman of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, in a letter sharply denouncing the recently announced State Department restriction on travel to Eastern Europe.

Terman's letter stated:

"Millions of Americans, no less than millions of people throughout the world, must have been shocked at your recent announcement virtually banning travel to the countries of East Europe and to China.

HOW CAN ONE reconcile such action with the professed desire of the State Department for greater and freer international trade, exchange and travel? Or with the recent congressional and presidential declaration for peace and friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union? Does not such a policy itself impose the very 'iron curtain' against which you yourself have so often inveighed?

"Enforcement of your new policy on travel to the East, can result only in still greater scorn and contempt for America on the part of millions of people throughout the world, who will certainly not overlook the similarity to the same sort of restriction on travel imposed by Hitler on the people of Germany.

"We further ask an immediate and unequivocal answer to the following:

"Will your department grant passports to delegations of American students, businessmen, clergy, trade unionists and other interested in investigation of conditions in East Europe, and in bringing to those countries an expression of the desire of the American people for peace and friendship?

"Will your department grant passports to American citizens who are in fundamental disagreement with the policies of the State Department?"

## AFL Leader Hits Anti-Labor Legislation

CHICAGO.—The secretary treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, Stanley L. Johnson, this week issued a sharp attack on anti-labor legislation and indicated support for the steel workers' wage fight.

"The orderly evolution of the Wagner Act would have stabilized government's role in labor relation," Johnson wrote in the ISFL newsletter, "Our solons in Washington believed business and management, and acted for them in passing the Taft-Hartley Act, which destroyed the beginnings of equity in labor-management relations.

"The Democrats seem to have forgotten Jefferson!

"The Republicans seem to have forgotten Lincoln!"

## Ask U.S. to Repudiate Racist Policies of Malan in So Africa

CHICAGO.—Urging the U. S. Kenwood Avenue.

government to dissociate itself from the oppressive racist policies of the Union of South Africa, the Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives last week presented a round table discussion of "Africa in Revolt" to over 200 Southerners, at the Woodlawn Immanuel Church, 64 Street and

## AFL Butchers Prepare New Contract

CHICAGO.—The AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen this week presented the packers with 22 demands to be negotiated as the union's contract ends on August 11.

President Earl W. Jimeron said the union would seek a general wage increase, a union shop and an adequate pension.

The Meat Cutters demands closely paralleled those submitted by the CIO United Packinghouse Workers last Fall when the contracts of both union were negotiable on these issues.

Subsequently, the AFL union leaders made a settlement for a six-cent wage boost and dropped all other demands. The UPWA was compelled at the time to go along with this formula.

Now, the Meat Cutters are making virtually the same demands, including the elimination of geographical and of male and female differentials, premium for night and week-end work, adjustment of inequities.

## Court Denies Jobless Pay to Retired Miners

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The Illinois Supreme Court last week ruled against retired coal miners who sought unemployment compensation.

The miners, who receive \$100 a month under the Progressive Mine Workers pension plan, were denied unemployed benefits by the court on the basis that they are "not available for work."



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Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

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of the Kuban**

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## PACKINGHOUSE CIO DEFENDS RIGHTS OF MEXICAN WORKERS

CHICAGO.—Two resolutions adopted at the recent District No. 1 convention of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers gave impetus to the struggle developing within the trade union movement to defend the right of Mexican workers, the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born said.

One demand that U. S. Immigration Authorities drop their unwarranted attempt to deport Refugio R. Martinez, charter member and former field representative of the packing union. It charged that "the continuous hounding of Brother Martinez by Immigration Department officials has seriously undermined his health to the point where he recently suffered a paralytic stroke."

"The real reason for the action taken against him is an attempt to punish . . . (him) . . . for his active union-building. The whole deportation drive is to intimidate foreign born workers as in keeping with the witchhunt now going on throughout American life," declared the convention, representing 20,000 packinghouse workers in the Chicago areas.

Another resolution, in considering the many problems confronting the Mexican worker—including discrimination in employment and housing, denounced the Immigration and Naturalization Service's raids "in the Mexican Communities which have resulted in wholesale arrests of Mexican workers, invasion of private homes and other forms of intimidation."

The Midwest Committee urged the continued support by trade unions, other organizations and individuals in fighting back at the

## PRESS BUNK

Chicago's four daily newspapers which last week struck a strong anti-labor note, which harmonized neatly with their pro-war, pro-fascist incitement. Here are some samples:

SUN-TIMES (5-6-52) clamored that the Taft-Hartley Act should be used against the striking oilworkers, even though the Sun-Times cannot deny the fact of "record oil profits."

TRIBUNE (5-1-52) applauded Taft for his Slave Labor Act, and called the steelworkers and oilworkers a "menace" for striking as free workers against the miserliness of the profiteers.

DAILY NEWS (5-6-52) gave a play to the opinions of a Hollywood actress that, "Man should be master over woman. . . . That's the way it should be. . . ."

SUN-TIMES (5-8-52) gave a play to the opinions of a Hollywood actress that, "Man should be master over woman. . . . That's the way it should be. . . ."

SUN-TIMES (5-8-52) insists on characterizing the Japanese regime as "democratic," despite its own report of a churchman from Japan that the government we "have kept in power there is 'extremely right-wing and reactionary. . . . There have been many threats to civil rights. There is no political party in Japan that speaks for labor now except the Communist Party.'"

HERALD-AMERICAN (5-7-52) lied unblushingly (Walter Winchell) that Paul Robeson "got no encouragement at Oakland, San Francisco and Seattle" in his speaking and concert tour. It said "auditoriums were refused" him, but had no criticism for this fascist suppression, nor let its readers know of the tens of thousands who flocked to hear him despite such discrimination.

Among the stories suppressed by all Chicago papers were: (a) the important speech by AFL Typographical Union president Woodruff Randolph, in which he declared, "We are right on the verge of Italian fascism under the guise of free enterprise;" (b) The Western German government approved the restoration of the warlike "Deutschland Ueber Alles" Germany Over All as the national anthem.

## Groups from Midwest States to Join in Parley on Foreign Born

CHICAGO.—The initiating sponsors of the Midwest Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights, to be held May 18 in the U. E. Hall at Chicago, have hailed the response of freedom-conscious Americans from all sections of the mid-western United States.

Reports of national groups, fraternal, church and trade union delegations expected from Cleveland, Detroit, South Bend, Indiana, Duluth, Minnesota and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as well as Chicago and surrounding areas, are arriving daily into Chicago Conference headquarters. Already trade unions, fraternal and national group organizations have pledged substantial contributions to help in the fight to restore the American right to bail and the right of due process of law.

"The enthusiasm and support for the Midwest Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights is heartening," said the Midwest Committee this week. "It indicates that an ever growing part of the American people despise and abhor the inhuman attempt of the United States Justice Department to deport almost 300 fellow Americans of foreign birth for exercising the Constitutional right to freedom of speech and belief."

"It indicates that they are greatly concerned over the U. S. Supreme Court decision upholding denial of bail in deportation proceedings, realizing that this means that people under prosecution may be held indefinitely paves the way for concentration camps in the United States. It shows that they reject the illegal, gestapo-like methods of search and seizure used by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to deport 500,000 Mexican people each year."



## \$30,000 Needed In Fund Drive

"We are making headway in building THE Worker," said a note from the Greater Boston Freedom Press Association accompanying a thousand dollars collected for THE Worker \$100,000 fund campaign.

This was the third thousand dollars from the Massachusetts area, which makes that state and its small New England neighbors the first to hit its goal of \$3,000 in our campaign.

In achieving this, Massachusetts barely nosed out readers in Connecticut who had come up with \$1,800 out of a goal of \$2,000. This is quite a job because Connecticut readers topped the nation in last fall's fund campaign and in the recent subscription drive.

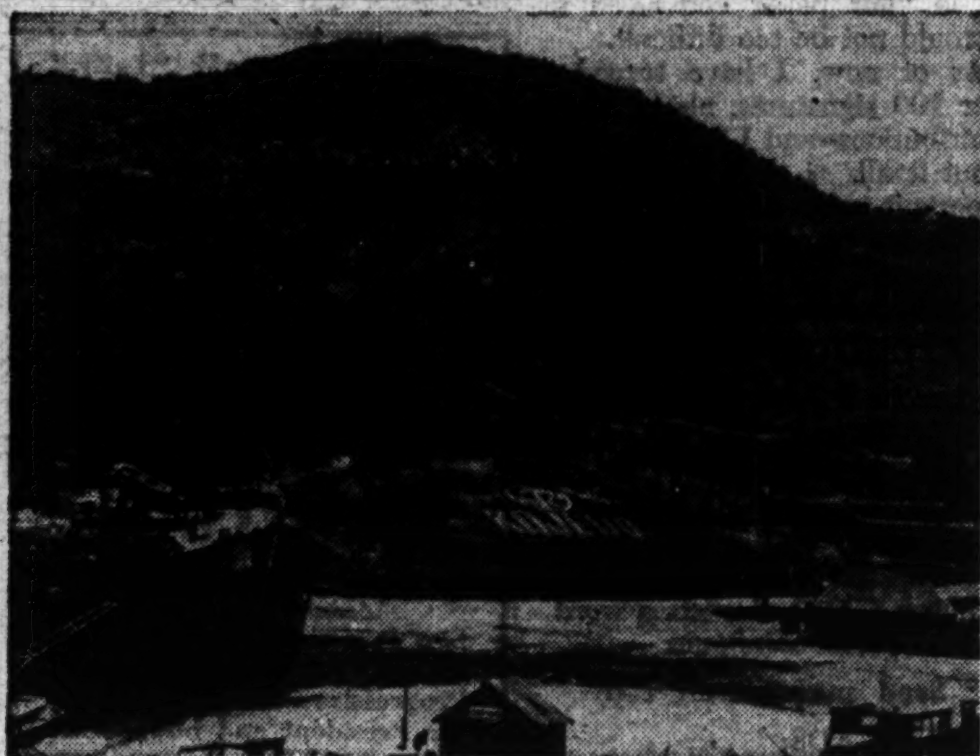
NEW YORKERS, with a goal

of \$70,000, had some \$48,000 in early this week, or slightly less than 70 percent. Indianapolis, with a goal of \$700, turned in \$148; and \$150 was received from the Cleveland Freedom of the Press Association out of a goal of \$2,000; Missourians, with a target of \$500, came through with \$100; Florida readers some \$70.

There were individual contributions from every part of the nation but the organized Freedom of the Press groups in Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Minnesota, Maryland, Pennsylvania are yet to be heard from.

And so, as yet, we have less than \$70,000 of the \$100,000 goal. It is a good job so far, but we need every cent of the \$100,000.

Let's keep the money rolling.



Kojima Island, site of the prison camp.

## Pentagon Muzzles Generals To Hide Truth on POWs

By Robert Friedman

THE UNPRECEDENTED REMOVAL of two U. S. Army generals from their posts this week was widely seen as a Pentagon action to muzzle them. For, by their actions in the episode at the Kojima Island concentration camp for Korean and Chinese prisoners of war, Gen. Francis T. Dodd and Charles F. Colson had attested to the fact that there is no genuine basis for U. S. failure to sign a Korean truce.

The diplomats in the State Department and the Pentagon brass are committed to their claim that the only—repeat ONLY—obstacle which remains to an armistice is the issue of prisoner exchange.

These men in Washington have broadcast to the world the story that they cannot agree to a general exchange of all prisoners on both sides—although the international Geneva treaty on POWs provides for just such a procedure—because to do so would violate the desires of a large percentage of the Korean and Chinese POWs who allegedly don't want to go home.

WHY THEN were Gens. Dodd and Colson so abruptly removed, first one and then the other, from the post of commandant at Kojima Island?

Why were they muzzled by the top brass before American reporters were permitted to talk with them?

Because, it appeared, that Dodd and Colson, by attesting to the grievances of the Korean and Chinese UOWs, and by committing the U. S. Army to end them, had destroyed the Truman Government's alibi for blocking the truce.

These commitments were to end the "forcible screening" of prisoners—that is, to stop pressuring POWs to say they don't want to go home, to stop "instances of bloodshed in which some 250 POWs had been killed or wounded

by their guards) and to stop the rearming of prisoners, a reference to the granting of guns to stool-pigeons and Chiang Kai-shek agents for the purpose of terrorizing the mass of unarmed POWs.

ALL THESE commitments acknowledged that the Korean and Chinese prisoners were being barbarously treated in order to put over a shameless Washington hoax—namely, that the Truman Government, by insisting on "voluntary repatriation" is motivated by a "humane" concern for the POWs.

BACK IN MARCH, Chiang Kai-shek's news agency reported that about 80 percent of the Kojima Island POWs had been tattooed with such slogans as "Fight Communism and Resist Russia." The POWs were then told they had no recourse but to accept a return to the forces of Chiang Kai-shek or Syngman Rhee or be "killed" by the Chinese or Korean People's governments as traitors.

In their desperate and dramatic act of holding Gen. Dodd and then releasing him, unharmed, the Kojima Island POWs focussed the attention of the entire world on the fact that a sinister hoax has been played. That, in fact, there is no "POW issue" to prevent a Korean peace because the Koreans and Chinese accept the idea of "voluntary repatriation" only under duress.

GEN. MARK CLARK, the new successor to Gen. Ridgway as Supreme Commander in Korea, promptly removed Dodd and Col-

## Washington Spurns German Talks, Maneuvers to Re-Arm the Nazis

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION this week spurned an opportunity to negotiate a peace treaty with a united, democratic Germany, ignored the demands of the German people for such a treaty, and served notice of intention to re-arm the Nazis regardless of the consequences for the world and the people of the United States.

On Tuesday, the three governments occupying the western part of Germany delivered identical notes—dictated by the U. S. State Department—to the Soviet Union, rejecting that government's appeal for immediate four-power talks to draw up a peace treaty with a united, democratic and independent Germany. "It is not possible to hold discussions now about the provisions of a German peace treaty," said the U. S. British and French notes.

BUT WASHINGTON and its two satellite governments could not let the matter stand at that. The growing world demand for a peace treaty NOW with a united, democratic Germany required that their rejection of the possibility of negotiating such a treaty be alibied. Their alibi is that such a treaty can be negotiated only with participation of an all-German government, and that no such government now exists. This is begging the question on a high diplomatic level, since the Soviet Union proposed on April 9 that the four powers meet at once to supervise elections which would give Germany such an all-German government.

This proposal, Washington of course rejected, since it would have expedited the entire matter. To delay and procrastinate is the present tactic of the Wall Street



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billions and their Nazi militarists friends, since Chancellor Adenauer holds office until 1953 and very probably could not be re-elected. It the Wall Street billionaires are to attain their goal they must do it now, while Adenauer's police and Nazi-officered army and the occupying troops of the three imperialist powers are able to drown the German people's opposition in blood.

SO the Washington-dictated notes repeated the threadbare old stratagem with which Washington has blocked any negotiations with the Soviet Union since V-E Day. They rejected Moscow's proposal that an "impartial commission" examine the question whether IT IS POSSIBLE to hold free elections for all Germany.

There were a number of glib assertions about their "readiness" to talk, their insistence on a united Germany's right to be incorporated into NATO, their desire for unity,

ured, out, however, how to resolve the contradiction between this account and the Washington propaganda picture of the Korean and Chinese POWs as willing to die rather than to leave their captivity. But it was not only the Korean and Chinese POWs the Pentagon seemed determined to continue in captivity.

In the actions of Gen. Clark there were also ominous signs for the fathers and mothers of American boys, too, in Korean prison camps, that the tragic farce would continue to be played out—that Washington will continue to pretend that UPOW-exchange is an 'obstacle' to peace.

But millions of Americans would yet be grateful to an unknown throng of Korean and Chinese prisoners who, by their dramatic act on Kojima Island, had told the world that peace IS possible.

## Strike Shuts Campbell Plant At Camden, N.J.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 13.—Local 80, CIO United Packinghouse Workers, today halted production at the huge plant of the Campbell Soup Co. here to protest suspension of several hundred workers who were fighting speed-up.

The strike followed Campbell's cancellation of its contract with the union, which came after 600 workers walked off the job to attend a meeting to protest the suspensions.

Federal and state mediators sought to renew negotiations but the union refused to begin talks until the company lifted the suspensions. The company replied the suspensions were "in accordance with their usual procedure in such cases."

The contract, which expired March 1, was continued on an automatic extension basis. The contract was cancelled last Friday.

etc., etc., etc. But the essence of the notes, were the flat rejection of talks NOW and the proposal for an interminable investigation (like the disarmament investigation they used to block Moscow's plan for banning atomic weapons in the UN).

Their hope is that this proposal will confuse and deflect the masses of the peoples in Europe and the United States, giving them the necessary time to carry through their plans for restoring German militarism as a vassal of Wall Street. Then, they hope, they will present the world with the accomplished fact and be able to go on with their project for World War III. Time, therefore, is the essence of the problem.

THE BEST LAID PLANS of such criminal schemers, however, need not attain realization. There is nothing inevitable about their victory. On the contrary, a number of recent events portend increasingly frequent collisions between their aims and the masses of people in Europe and the United States, to wit:

• Growing militant opposition to remilitarization among the West Germans, as reflected (1) in the great mass struggles led by workers and women and youth in the Ruhr, such as the Essen demonstrations last Sunday; (2) defections within Adenauer's own Christian Democratic Union and the Free Democratic Party in regards to the contractual agreement; (3) gains in support for the Schumacher Socialists, who—for their own class collaborationist interests—oppose remilitarization.

• The German Democratic Republic's warning that since Washington and the Nazi militarists plan civil war and intend to turn Germany into another Korea, the GDR will in self-defense have to build forces of defense.

• Opposition to restoring German militarism among the British and French working class, and some sections of the capitalist classes, who are expected to put increasing pressure on the Churchill and Pinay governments to rescind their Wall Street-serving positions.

• More diplomatic and economic moves by the Soviet Union to expose the war-breeding aims of the bi-partisan Washington politicians.

HOWEVER, despite the possibility of growing contradictions resulting from the collision of these forces with the aims of Wall Street, the decisive power for compelling Washington to negotiate a peace treaty NOW for a united democratic Germany remains with the American people. There will be no automatic collapse of Wall Street's plans as a result of these growing contradictions. Only a country-wide struggle by the American people, led by the workers who have most to lose from a restoration of German militarism, will check the re-arming of a Nazified West Germany and establish the conditions for a peaceful, united, democratic Germany—key to a peaceful Europe.

## Plan Rally May 20 On Rosenberg Case

CHICAGO.—Lou Blumberg, of the Committee to Save the Rosenbergs, and Lester Davis, executive director of the Civil Rights Congress of Illinois, will address a Rosenberg Defense Meeting on Tuesday, May 20, at the Herzl Community Hall, 1335 N. California Ave. at 8 p.m.



# Choose 200 Union Delegates to Attend May 25 Labor Conference for Peace

CHICAGO. — Powerful sections of the labor movement of the Chicago area have thrown their organized strength behind the Labor Peace Conference to be held May 25 at Packinghouse Labor Center.

Their action was based on the recognition that peace through an end to the Korean war is the key to getting results on the problems outlined in the Conference Call—saving lives and limbs from war and in the shops, raising living standards, increasing employment, routing discrimination, halting union busting, knocking out the wage freeze and lifting the crushing arms tax burden from the backs of the American working people.

There will be more than 200 delegates from local unions. Most of them will be workers and stewards from the shops. There will be some union officers and board members.

A feature of the conference will be a skit written by a worker from a shop. Roy Stroud, chairman of the Labor Peace Council said, "The time has come for a united

labor movement to crush the forces dragging our country down the path to World War III."

Continuing, he declared, "Chicago has a great fighting labor tradition and I cannot think of a

better way to prove worthy of that heritage than by being guided by the wisdom of Frederick Douglass who said: 'Those who want social progress yet deprecate struggle are like a man who wants

crops without ploughing ground.'"

Stroud expressed the opinion that "there is closer at hand than many people realize social progress through victory in the fight for peace."

## A Father's Story of Petitioning for Peace

To the Editor:

The letters from mothers which you have printed, describing how they secured signatures on the petition for a Five-Power Peace Pact, inspired me to go out in my neighborhood and among my trade union brothers with the petition.

I am the father of a 21-year-old son, due to enter the army in a few days. I felt that a father must work to save his children from criminal wars.

I went among my neighbors first—people I had not had a chance to meet before. In one hour, I got seven signatures, and several dollars in contributions. My neighbors were glad to sign the petition—

wives called husbands, and husbands called wives to sign. They were parents too, and worried about the future. They thanked me for coming, and wished me luck.

Next I took the petition out among the men on the job where I work, and to the meetings of my union—an AFL union. Here again, the members, all men, signed the petition gladly.

When one man attacked the petition, I told him "What kind of a father are you—if you cannot see your duty to save your children from war? It was the people, the parents, of this country that stopped Congress from passing the

Universal Military Training Law. We can stop them from going on with this cruel and senseless war in Korea. We can save our children's lives, with enough signatures to this kind of petition."

I never was a speechmaker—nor much of a signature-getter. But my concern over the danger of another world war forced me to do this—and those letters from mothers in your paper convinced me it would not be too difficult.

As of now, I have turned in over 100 signatures, about \$10 in contributions—and I feel very good about it all. I shall keep up this important work, confident that the people are on the side of peace.

—B. E.

## Chicago Youth Tells How S. America People Fight War and Imperialism

(Continued from Page 1)

government, the peace conference, originally scheduled for Rio de Janeiro, was refused a meeting place by Brazilian officials. Shifted to Chile, it was stopped there. Moved by its organizers to Montevideo, the Uruguayan government invoked an old law to stop it there. The law banned any meetings "in which a friendly foreign power is attacked."

"It is a lie that the conference attacked the people of the United States," declared Estelle Schwartz. "The people of Latin and South America know how great a difference exists between the millions in our country who want peace, and the few who plot wars and influence our government."

"They had only words of friendship for the people of the United States. But they had contempt for the U. S. profiteers who have robbed them of their own resources for decades, and who now threaten to plunder Asia as well."

THE conference was held in Montevideo, in spite of the ban. It met secretly in private homes—where the warning of approaching police squads once converted the meeting into a gay "party" with music and dancing. Delegates from some 12 countries got through—countless others were held up, by Argentina and other U.S.-run countries. Numerous U. S. delegates, like Paul Robeson, were denied passports.

But the desire of Uruguayans for peace could not be banned by their government—nor suppressed by U. S. officials. While the conference proceeded in secret, more than a quarter of a million people of Montevideo demonstrated in a huge outdoor rally in the main square, chanting over and over: "Paz, Si, Guerra, No!"—"Peace, Yes, War, No!"

U. S. delegates, and those from other nations, addressed the rally, bringing the message that their people too demanded peace. Lorraine Hansberry, young Negro woman from New York City, presented Paul Robeson's message to the cheering throng. Miss Schwartz's eyes shone as she described it:

"The men, women and children embraced Miss Hansberry with tears and kisses, paying tribute through her to Robeson and the Negro people of the United States,

with whom they feel brothers in world. U. S. imperialist oppression."

AT the conference itself, the other delegates made it clear to those from the United States that their people must have peace—to win national freedom from U. S. control.

In the name of "Point 4," and "defense against Communist aggression," they explained, vast U. S. military bases and military highways have been built throughout South America by the U. S. government. These military forces, expanding daily, stand guard over the U. S.-owned mines, factories and fields, in which whole families slave at starvation wages.

"The people of South America see no Russian soldiers on their land. The bosses who exploit them are Americans—not Soviet Russian—nor Chinese. Neither the workers, nor the middle class, nor even the army men of the South American countries regard Communism as the threat. They want freedom from the United States!"

ACTIVE in the work of the peace conference was Brazilian Brigadier General Sao Benevides, elected to the Secretariat at the close of its sessions. He was there to work for world peace in the interest of Brazil's national independence. He represented a prominent Military Club of Brazil.

What did the delegates mean when they spoke of national liberation? Miss Schwartz listed their aims, as they described them:

Free public schools. Today there is not one free public school anywhere in South America, they reported. Even government-sponsored schools charge fees—and only the children of the rich can attend.

An end to child labor. South American children labor in the U.S.-owned mines of Anaconda Copper, in the textile factories owned by U. S. interests.

Decent housing, adequate food and medical care. The workers of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, many of them visited in their homes by the U. S. delegates, live in tar-paper shacks, without plumbing or flooring. Largest livestock breeders in the world, Argentinians labor for Armour's and Swift & Co., and can afford no meat. Their TB rate matches the highest in the world—leprosy in Paraguay dwarfs that of the United States, and disease in other parts of the

"THEY are confident they can win these goals if U. S. war plans are checked," the Chicago delegate said. "They want people's governments, which will trade with the United States and all other nations in the commodities of peace, machinery, food, clothing and refrigerators."

Throughout South America, strong people's movements for national liberation are organizing the people to establish their own governments—movements in which the Communists play an honored role. "They are held in check by what amounts to U. S. armies of occupation," Miss Schwartz reported.

To suppress the people's movements, U.S.-manipulated governments have illegalized the Communist Party and the peace movement as well. Yet their delegates proudly reported they had secured over eight million signatures on the appeal for a five-power pact of peace. They vowed at the conference to "heighten and intensify" their signature campaign, even as they reported how peace leaders have been tortured, jailed, crippled for life, by local police acting on orders of their United States masters in the consulates and embassies throughout the Americas.

"WHAT will U. S. labor do in this fight for peace?" they asked our delegates. "Don't they realize that our low wages are a threat to their own living standards? Our bosses are their bosses, too. When we strike our slogan is: 'More money for bread, no more for war.' That must be the slogan of U. S. workers, too!"

This, and much more, is the thrilling story which Estelle Schwartz tells to all whom she can reach. She said: "I want to speak before many groups. Tell people to leave messages for me at the office of the American Peace Crusade, 166 West Washington St."

"We have a great responsibility to the people of Latin and South America," she adds. "At the Intercontinental Peace Conference in Montevideo they called us to our responsibility—politely, but sharply, they called us to the task of convincing our own government that we will not accept war as the solution to world problems. We must answer that call."

## What's On?

SEE the Film Forum presentations every Friday, 8:15 p.m. at People's Auditorium, 2557 W. Chicago Ave., and every Sunday, 1 p.m. at ASP Hall, 946 N. Clark St., May 18, "The Goose Boy," return engagement of the terrific new Hungarian color movie.

JUBILEE for Peace and Freedom, featuring Paul Robeson, Sunday, June 1, 8 p.m. at Arcade Ballroom, 3456 S. State St. Admission \$1.00 including tax. Auspices: Greater Chicago Negro Labor Council and Committee for the Negro in the Arts.

PROGRESSIVE Student Association of Northwestern University will present the outstanding Soviet color film "Mussorgsky" (Cannes International Prize Winner) at Tech Auditorium, Sheridan Road and Noyes Ave., Evanston, Tuesday, May 20, 7:30 p.m. Admission 50 cents incl. tax. LECTURE "Is There Freedom of Religion in the USSR?" by Charles Burroughs, May 21, 8 p.m. One of a series sponsored each Wednesday night by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, at ASP Hall, 946 N. Clark. Donation 60 cents.

LATE Spring Hop! Dance, drink, eat and meet our crowd. Sat., May 24, from 9 until 3:30 a.m. 43rd St. Sponsored by South Side CRO. Donation 50 cents.

MASS RALLY! Hear the Rev. Charles Hill, Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, Hugh DeLacy, Fri., May 23, 8:15 p.m. at Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 N. Leavitt. Admission 50 c. Auspices: Progressive Party of Illinois. ROSENBERG Defense Rally, Tuesday, May 20, 8 p.m. at the Herl Community Center, 1335 N. California. Ausp.: Liberty Bell Chapter of the CRC.

Meet "Dynamite," "Tuffy," "Flash," "Dangerous," "Kaye" and "Butch!"

Read the hilarious stirring story of the Hallinan Family

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By MRS. VIVIAN HALLINAN

She is campaigning for her husband, Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President and imprisoned frameup victim.

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Progressive Baptist leader of Detroit  
• MRS. VIVIAN HALLINAN  
Wife of the imprisoned PP presidential  
candidate  
• HUGH DeLACY  
Former Congressman

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Chopin Cultural Center, 1547 N. Leavitt

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COMMITTEE ON THE NEGRO IN THE ARTS



## Pentagon Muzzles Generals To Hide Truth on POWs

— See Page 2 —



## All of Labor Swings into Fight on Smith Bill

—Stories on Page 3, Editorial on Page 5—

*Complete*  
week-end paper  
with Magazine  
section inside

### Why I Joined the Huks

William Pomeroy, former Air Force technical sergeant, and his wife are under charges in the Philippines which carry the death penalty. He tells his own story why he joined the Huks.

### Eisenhower's Advance Agent

He's Gen. Clay, the man who freed the worst of the Nazi criminals, an A-Bomb profiteer tied closely with Wall Street's biggest profiteers, and an African slave-labor magnate.

### Truman's Man, Gov. Stevenson

Although Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois has been coy about running as the Democratic candidate for President, he still remains the choice of influential sections of the machine.

### New Word for the Old Speedup

Production quotas up? It's just a new word: 'automation,' the Detroit auto workers are told. But it's the same man-killing speedup, and they are fighting it, demanding the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay.

### V. J. Jerome's Stirring Novel

is reviewed in this edition of The Worker; see page 7 of the Magazine Section.

### Also Columns and Features

on movies, books and vital topics of the day  
IN THE MAGAZINE

## Launch Peace Ticket At Rally of 16,000

By MICHAEL SINGER

"WE HAVE REFUSED to surrender. We have kept our banner aloft. We are now here and we are here to fight back."

The 16,342 persons at Madison Square Garden Tuesday night rocked the arena with their response to Vito Marcantonio's stirring challenge. They had come to commemorate the 16th year of the American Labor Party, to launch the campaign for Vincent R. Hallahan and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, presidential and vice-presidential candidates on the Progressive Party ticket, to organize the American people in a vast Third Party crusade to smash the one-party stampede to war and fascism.

Not since 1948 has Madison Square Garden seen such a meeting. (Only three months ago the arena echoed like a cavern to bobby-sox crooners and Legionaire atomaniacs at a 4,000 free admission turnout for Eisenhower).

THE AUDIENCE greeted its peace champions with a fervor and warmth that reflected not alone the deep understanding and appreciation of these heroes but the sense of urgency, of speed, of the need for unprecedented activity to smash the "stampede of fear and filth" which would enslave and annihilate the nation in its insane drive for war and world domination.

The audience, 16,000 Americans, sensed their responsibility to the masses of the world, to the enslaved colonial peoples striking at its imperialist chains, to the orphaned Korean children, to the fighting and dying Greek and Spanish heroes braving firing squads in their struggle for free-

dom, to the newly-liberated peoples who bared their chests and gave their blood and crushed the Hitlerites, to the Soviet, Chinese, French, Italian, British, German, Asian, African, South American peoples—to the Negro people—who ask of them—"what are you doing?"

IT WAS no ordinary tribute that the rally gave to the great Negro statesman and scholar Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. When the man who is hailed as one of a score of greatest Americans in history rose to speak the arena literally shook with a standing, stamping, throat-bursting ovation for five minutes. When he concluded with a stirring cry that there "can be no freedom, no democracy, no peace" unless men have faith and "struggle towards the stars" the Garden burst out in another five-minute ear-splitting response.

Dr. DuBois' address, a brilliant document of the "confused and frightened" warmakers, ripped the two-party "mumbo jumbo" election sham into irreparable shreds. It was a profound political analysis, moving, warm, biting with wit and irony, but above all, it was a call to build a Third Party or be doomed beneath the atomic heel of a single, dictatorial, warmad Wall Street enslaver.

THE SOJOURNER TRUTH of 1952—Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass—the only Negro woman ever nominated for the vice-presidency, stood bathed in light, her smile growing wider as the crescendo mounted, stood for seven minutes while from all sections came the spontaneous "Mrs. Bass is our leader, we shall not be moved" and then with firm motions of her

(Continued on Page 8)



### 'It Was Love on the Picket Line'

By Federated Press

LOS ANGELES.

MR. and MRS. LAURENCE C. STEELE (above, on picketline) are spending their honeymoon on a picketline—and nothing could be more proper because that's where their romance began.

The couple are picketing Western Union's main office here along with their fellow-strikers in Local 480, Commercial Telegraphers Union (AFL). They took time out to get married in Las Vegas after a three-week courtship that kept them going in circles.

Steele, 51, is an assistant foreman at Western Union. He had walked through the office each morning for years, saying Hello to Fern McLeod, 52. But that was as far as their acquaintance went. Then came the strike. After a few weeks on the line, Steele said, "one day I asked her to have coffee with me. Our love started from there." Mrs. Steele agreed.

Both of the union members, of course, would like the strike to be won as speedily as possible, but meanwhile they will keep on picketing. Summing up their union romance, Steele said happily: "It was just love at first walk."



## \$30,000 Needed In Fund Drive

"We are making headway in building THE Worker", said a note from the Greater Boston Freedom Press Association accompanying a thousand dollars collected for THE Worker \$100,000 fund campaign.

This was the third thousand dollars from the Massachusetts area, which makes that state and its small New England neighbors the first to hit its goal of \$3,000 in our campaign.

In achieving this, Massachusetts barely nosed out readers in Connecticut who had come up with \$1,800 out of a goal of \$2,000. This is quite a job because Connecticut readers topped the nation in last fall's fund campaign and in the recent subscription drive.

NEW YORKERS, with a goal

of \$70,000, had some \$48,000 in early this week, or slightly less than 70 percent. Indians, with a goal of \$700, turned in \$148; and \$150 was received from the Cleveland Freedom of the Press Association out of a goal of \$2,000; Missourians, with a target of \$500, came through with \$100; Florida readers some \$70.

There were individual contributions from every part of the nation but the organized Freedom of the Press groups in Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Minnesota, Maryland, Pennsylvania are yet to be heard from.

And so, as yet, we have less than \$70,000 of the \$100,000 goal. It is a good job so far, but we need every cent of the \$100,000.

Let's keep the money rolling.



Koje Island, site of the prison camp.

## Pentagon Muzzles Generals To Hide Truth on POWs

By Robert Friedman

THE UNPRECEDENTED REMOVAL of two U. S. Army generals from their posts this week was widely seen as a Pentagon action to muzzle them. For, by their actions

in the episode at the Koje Island concentration camp for Korean and Chinese prisoners of war, Gens. Francis T. Dodd and Charles F. Colson had attested to the fact that there is no genuine basis for U. S. failure to sign a Korean truce.

The diplomats in the State Department and the Pentagon brass are committed to their claim that the only—repeat ONLY—obstacle which remains to an armistice—is the issue of prisoner-exchange.

These men in Washington have broadcast to the world the story that they cannot agree to a general exchange of all prisoners on both sides—although the international Geneva treaty on POWs provides for just such a procedure—because to do so would violate the desires of a large percentage of the Korean and Chinese POWs who allegedly don't want to go home.

WHY THEN were Gens. Dodd and Colson so abruptly removed, first one and then the other, from the post of commandant at Koje Island?

Why were they muzzled by the top brass before American reporters were permitted to talk with them?

Because, it appeared, that Dodd and Colson, by attesting to the grievances of the Korean and Chinese UOWs, and by committing the U. S. Army to end them, had destroyed the Truman Government's alibi for blocking the truce.

These commitments were to end the "forcible screening" of prisoners—that is, to stop pressuring POWs to say they don't want to go home, to stop "instances of bloodshed" (in which some 259 POWs had been killed or wounded

by their guards) and to stop the rearming of prisoners, a reference to the granting of guns to stool-pigeons and Chiang Kai-shek agents for the purpose of terrorizing the mass of unarmed POWs.

ALL THESE commitments acknowledged that the Korean and Chinese prisoners were being barbarously treated in order to put over a shameless Washington hoax—namely, that the Truman Government, by insisting on "voluntary repatriation" is motivated by a "human" concern for the POWs.

BACK IN MARCH, Chiang Kai-shek's news agency reported that about 80 percent of the Koje Island POWs had been tattooed with such slogans as "Fight Communism and Resist Russia." The POWs were then told they had no recourse but to accept a return to the forces of Chiang Kai-shek or Syngman Rhee or be "killed" by the Chinese or Korean People's governments as "traitors."

In their desperate and dramatic act of holding Gen. Dodd and then releasing him, unharmed, the Koje Island POWs focussed the attention of the entire world on the fact that a sinister hoax has been played. That, in fact, there is no "POW issue" to prevent a Korean peace because the Koreans and Chinese accept the idea of "voluntary repatriation" only under duress.

GEN. MARK CLARK, the new successor to Gen. Ridgway as Supreme Commander in Korea, promptly removed Dodd and Col-

## Washington Spurns German Talks, Maneuvers to Re-Arm the Nazis

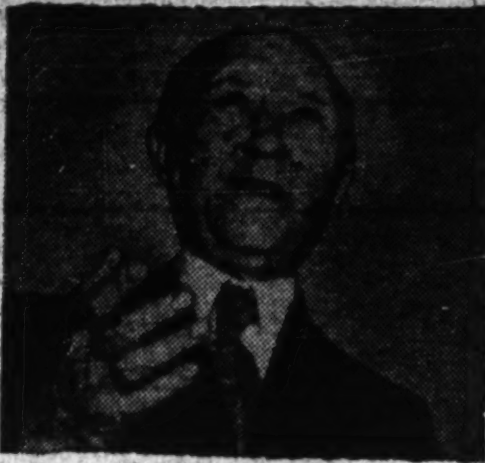
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etc., etc., etc. But the essence of the notes were the flat rejection of talks NOW and the proposal for an interminable investigation (like the disarmament investigation they used to block Moscow's plan for banning atomic weapons in the UN).

Their hope is that this proposal will confuse and deflect the masses of the peoples in Europe and the United States, giving them the necessary time to carry through their plans for restoring German militarism as a vassal of Wall Street. Then, they hope, they will present the world with the accomplished fact and be able to go on with their project for World War III. Time, therefore, is the essence of the problem.

THE BEST LAID PLANS of such criminal schemers, however, need not attain realization. There is nothing inevitable about their victory. On the contrary, a number of recent events portend increasingly frequent collisions between their aims and the masses of people in Europe and the United States, to wit:

- Growing militant opposition to remilitarization among the West Germans, as reflected (1) in the great mass struggles led by workers and women and youth in the Ruhr, such as the Essen demonstrations last Sunday; (2) defections within Adenauer's own Christian Democratic Union and the Free Democratic Party in regards to the contractual agreement; (3) gains in support for the Schumacher Socialists, who—for their own class collaborationist interests—oppose remilitarization.

- The German Democratic Republic's warning that since Washington and the Nazi militarists plan civil war and intend to turn Germany into another Korea, the GDR will in self-defense have to build forces of defense.

- Opposition to restoring German militarism among the British and French working class, and some sections of the capitalist classes, who are expected to put increasing pressure on the Churchill and Pinay governments to rescind their Wall Street-serving positions.

- More diplomatic and economic moves by the Soviet Union to expose the war-breeding aims of the bi-partisan Washington politicians.

HOWEVER, despite the possibility of growing contradictions resulting from the collision of these forces with the aims of Wall Street, the decisive power for compelling Washington to negotiate a peace treaty NOW for a united democratic Germany remains with the American people. There will be no automatic collapse of Wall Street's plans as a result of these growing contradictions. Only a country-wide struggle by the American people, led by the workers who have most to lose from a restoration of German militarism, will check the re-arming of a Nazified West Germany and establish the conditions for a peaceful, united, democratic Germany—key to a peaceful Europe.

## Plan Rally May 20 On Rosenberg Case

CHICAGO.—Lou Blumberg, of the Committee to Save the Rosenbergs, and Lester Davis, executive director of the Civil Rights Congress of Illinois, will address a Rosenberg Defense Meeting on Tuesday, May 20, at the Herzl Community Hall, 1335 N. California Ave. at 8 p.m.



# 'We'll End This Slavery with a Union We Believe in'

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

THE SOUTH is over-ripe for union organization.

To prove it, there were 60 Negro delegates, representing 5,000 newly-organized menhaden fishermen, attending the convention of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union.

These workers have long been ready for unionization. All they needed was an international union they could trust, with which to affiliate.

Their explanation for being here makes a story that is shocking in its impact. There is probably no group of workers in this country more desperately in need of a union.

★  
THEY ARE in a specialized industry, under the most dangerous and inhuman conditions. And if they are lucky, they end up a year of body-wracking labor with a take-home pay of \$450.

They work a fleet of several hundred ships along the Southern Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf, purse-net fishing for menhaden, which is not a food fish but a source of oil for leather tanning and other industrial uses.

These workers are 90 percent

**The South is over-ripe for unionization. The 60 Negro delegates to the Fur & Leather union convention, representing the 5,000 menhaden fishermen tell the story of industry conditions.**

Negro. They are share-fishermen, doubly-exploited men of the sea, and they are the counter-parts of their brothers on land, the share-croppers of the South.

They labor 18 and 22 hours a day, working under the whiplash of white officers, living aboard ships on which the profitable fish get more consideration than the exploited fishermen.

★  
A FISHERMAN'S WIFE Mrs. Ann Dopaway, of Sharps Virginia, called them "prison ships."

"We are going to end these slave conditions through a union we believe in," she said, "and let nobody try to stop us."

Along the Atlantic coast, the menhaden fishermen have not gone out to sea this year, although the season is a month old.

The corporations that own the fleets are frantic. But they know that before the men work again they will have to come to terms with the Fur and Leather Work-

ers union. And these autocratic employers despise any union, let alone this one.

★  
FOR 138 YEARS, they have run this lucrative industry with despotism. Eight cents a thousand fish is what they pay the workers. And when the IFLWU came on the scene, they thought they could drive it out by giving two cents more.

But the bitter grievances of these workers run too deep. They live on shipboard in a stinking fore-pit, 21 men in a nine-by-twelve foot space, with bunks five-high.

And the ventilation is so bad that the ammonia fumes from the fish turn the pennies in a man's pocket green.

And you take a bath only with a dip bucket dropped over the side, heating it and plashing it over yourself down in the fish hold.

THE STORY OF WAGES is

even worse. Because the catch was poor, the men worked the first four weeks of the last season at Amagansett, L. I., with no wages at all—and wound up owing the company \$60 to \$100 for food.

Twenty percent of their pay is withheld until the end of the season—and if they are fired, they don't get it. They pay \$18 for oilskins and \$12 for boots and have to bring their own bedding from home.

The ship captain gets 75 cents a thousand on the fishermen's catch. And he chisels and robs them a dozen ways. He charges them high prices for food and 50 cents a pack for cigarettes. He cheats them on the fish count.

A Fur and Leather Workers Union sent in a team of organizers, Negro and white to help the fishermen organize. One of them, Robert Logan, told this reporter of the lynch terror and the warning they got from the KKK that their meetings would be broken

up. The fishermen replied to the Kluxers: "We can't stop you from coming, but we'll sure entertain you when we get here!"

★  
THE STORY of how these workers chose the IFLWU was told here best by John Ball of Merry Point, Va., president of the new Local 700.

He cited the fact that twice before the fishermen had "had their fingers burnt" by unions that wanted their money and gave nothing in return.

"The Fur and Leather Workers organizers were different," he said, "They asked for no money. They worked with us and they lived with us and like us—and we knew we had found the union we were looking for."

The fishermen are not out bringing in the catch. And Ball, a powerful small man with fight in his heart and in his two hands, says they are not going out—unless the companies sign a contract, "come starvation or whatever."

"If the boys can die in Korea for something they know nothing about," he said, "we are going to do no less, if necessary, for something we believe in!"

## Demonstration at GE Plant Urges Equal Pay for Women

SCHENECTADY, New York. — Workers of the big General Electric works staged a demonstration here at plant gates last week for equal pay rates for equal work by women.

Electric Union News, organ of the Local 301, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers,

views the demonstration as historic. A demonstration for women's rights and demands is rare in American union history.

The demonstration placards at the Subway Gate of GE 7:30 and at non last Wednesday involving more than 500 mostly women of the two shifts called for:

"Equal pay for equal work."  
"Jobs based on content not on sex"  
"No women's rate lower than common laborer's rate"  
"A single job rate structure at GE"  
"An end to GE's 'exploiting' business."

Leo Jandreau, business agent of Local 301, said in his speech before the rallies that the demonstration "can give leadership to the rest of the country to bring nearer the day when discrimination on women's rates can be ended."

He said the women's demands are one of the most important issues in the current wage reopener for the GE chain. He called for a struggle of both men and women in the plant to end the "short measuring stick" on women's rates which is a threat to standards of all workers.

President James J. Cognetta said the rallies were only the first of the series planned by the union on women's issues. Helen Quirini, treasurer of Local 301, said many women showed their anger over rate discrimination by punching out and going home.

Edna Miller, a Negro woman of Building 285, Ruth Lenhart of Building 12 and Sadie Iovinelli of Building 81, gave some details of the discrimination, with women paid eight cents less than common laborers on certain jobs and as much as 32 cents less than men on various skills.

### WIN PAY BOOST

DETROIT (EP).—Minimum union rates of \$2.78½ an hour for sheetmetal workers and \$2.62½ for painters were won May in the Detroit area by AFL unions.

## Tacomans Map Drive to Put Peace on Ballot

TACOMA, Wash.

The Pierce County campaign for signatures to peace initiative 183 shifted into high gear following an organizing meeting of 200 at Normanna Hall here.

About 100 took initiative petitions for circulation in their communities.

The meeting was sponsored by a broad temporary organizing committee of 21 leading Tacoma citizens.

Centers for handling the signature drive have been established in most Tacoma community areas. In each area a committee of three women is coordinating the campaign.

Sponsors of the meeting include prominent lay church people, such as Mrs. Eric Lindseth, a leader in the recent fight against Universal Military Training, who was chairman.

Dr. Harold J. Bass, Tacoma Methodist minister and former missionary in Korea, spoke on "Peace Is American."

Mrs. Ruby Davis, one of the Bellingham women who conceived the peace initiative campaign, also spoke. Some 300 signatures were turned in at the meeting, and funds were collected to help the mothers' fight.

Negro and white children, in a playlet, acted out a world peace conference.

A Negro teen-age girl's quartet, under the direction of Mrs. Howard Woods sang several numbers.



Blazing tank cars send up clouds of smoke as a Baltimore & Ohio freight was derailed at College Park, Maryland. A disaster was averted when trainmen flagged a streamliner to a stop only 50 feet from the wreckage.

## A.M.E. BISHOPS RIP STATE DEPT POLICIES

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Council of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church has condemned the advocates of a U. S. foreign policy of "preparing to fight the world."

The sharp denunciation of the Truman administration was contained in the Episcopal Address, read before the 84th general conference of the AME church which is in session here at the Chicago Coliseum.

The statement of high church policy declared: "It seems a bit inconsistent that we would join the French in protecting her colonial empire, thus preventing independence of French colonies, while we profess

a desire to free South Koreans from north Korean domination."

The bishops acidly denounced U. S. support of the racist policy in Africa of the Malan government and of other imperialist powers.

The statement referred to Asian and African delegates attending the conference and declared that "it is hard for them to understand why America dodges this issue."

"The world will await anxiously the stand Mr. Acheson, Secretary of State, will take—knowing that he supported the French in keeping the Moroccan question from getting on the United Nations agenda," the Episcopal Address stated.

## Admit Big Biz Profits Now Highest Ever

By Federated Press

Big business profits last year rose 12 percent over 1950 to \$25.9 billion, the highest in any postwar year, a study by two government agencies has revealed.

The study known as The Financial Report For U. S. Manufacturing Corporations, 1951, was jointly issued by the Securities & Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission.

Profits before taxes in 1950 were \$23.2 billion. Another \$2.7 billion were added in the space of one year despite the higher costs cited in industry propaganda against wage increases.

Profits after taxes in 1951 stood at \$11.4 billion, a decline of 12 percent from the \$12.9 billion net haul the year before. Industry earnings last year were so high that they absorbed considerably stiffer taxes and still showed gains over 1947 and 1949 net profits. They were about the same as in 1948.

Sales reached new high levels last year, jumping to \$212.2 billion from the previous high of \$181.9 billion registered in 1950.

**BIG PROFITS IN STEEL**  
Primary iron and steel companies reported \$2,524,000,000 profits in 1951, a 27 percent increase over 1950 before tax deductions. During the same period the increase was exactly zero in the before-taxes earnings of steelworkers, while their actual take-home pay was dented by heavier taxes. Net profits of the steel firms last year were \$906,000,000.

Of the 22 industry groups covered by the government study, 16 showed increases in profits before taxes. Highest jump was the 44 percent increase in paper and allied products. Printing and publishing showed a 31 percent increase.

## Turkish Gov't Pushes Gag on Criticism

TURKEY: Passage of Premier Adnan Menderes' bill to make public criticism of any cabinet member a crime punishable by imprisonment was virtually assured, although newspapers and spokesmen of the opposition Republican Party sharply attacked it.



# Washington Jimcrow Hurts Whites Too

## Negro Schools Full, White's Half Empty

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.

**CORPORATION COUNSEL VERNON WEST**, whose salary is paid by Washington taxpayers, is in court fighting to preserve the district's jimcrow school system.

The attack on jimcrow schools has come from Lemon Moses, whose nine-year-old daughter Yvonne must walk more than a mile to the Webb elementary school although she lives a couple of blocks from the Payne (for whites only) school. West demands that the court dismiss the Moses suit. In his arguments he leans heavily on affidavits filed by School Superintendent Herbert Corning, whose salary is also paid by district taxpayers.

It is bad for the Negro people of Washington that they must pay the salary of two men who are fighting to keep their children in the chains of segregation. But it is also bad for the white residents of the district that their money goes to support a fight which is against their interests, too. Jimcrow schools injure white as well as colored.

THERE ARE 8,000 white senior high school students in this city and 5,500 Negro students. The seven white senior high schools are only 51 percent filled. The 49 percent space thus left vacant could more than accommodate the Negro students now attending three Negro senior high schools. (A fourth is under construction.) An integrated school system would save the cost of four high schools.

At the elementary and junior high school level, there are more Negro than white students in the district. Yet there are 76 elementary schools for whites and 45 for Negroes.

THE NEGRO SCHOOLS are crowded. In matters of fire safety, space for playing, and teaching facilities, the Negro schools are far inferior to white schools. A teacher in a Negro school must instruct 25 to 30 percent more students than the white teacher.

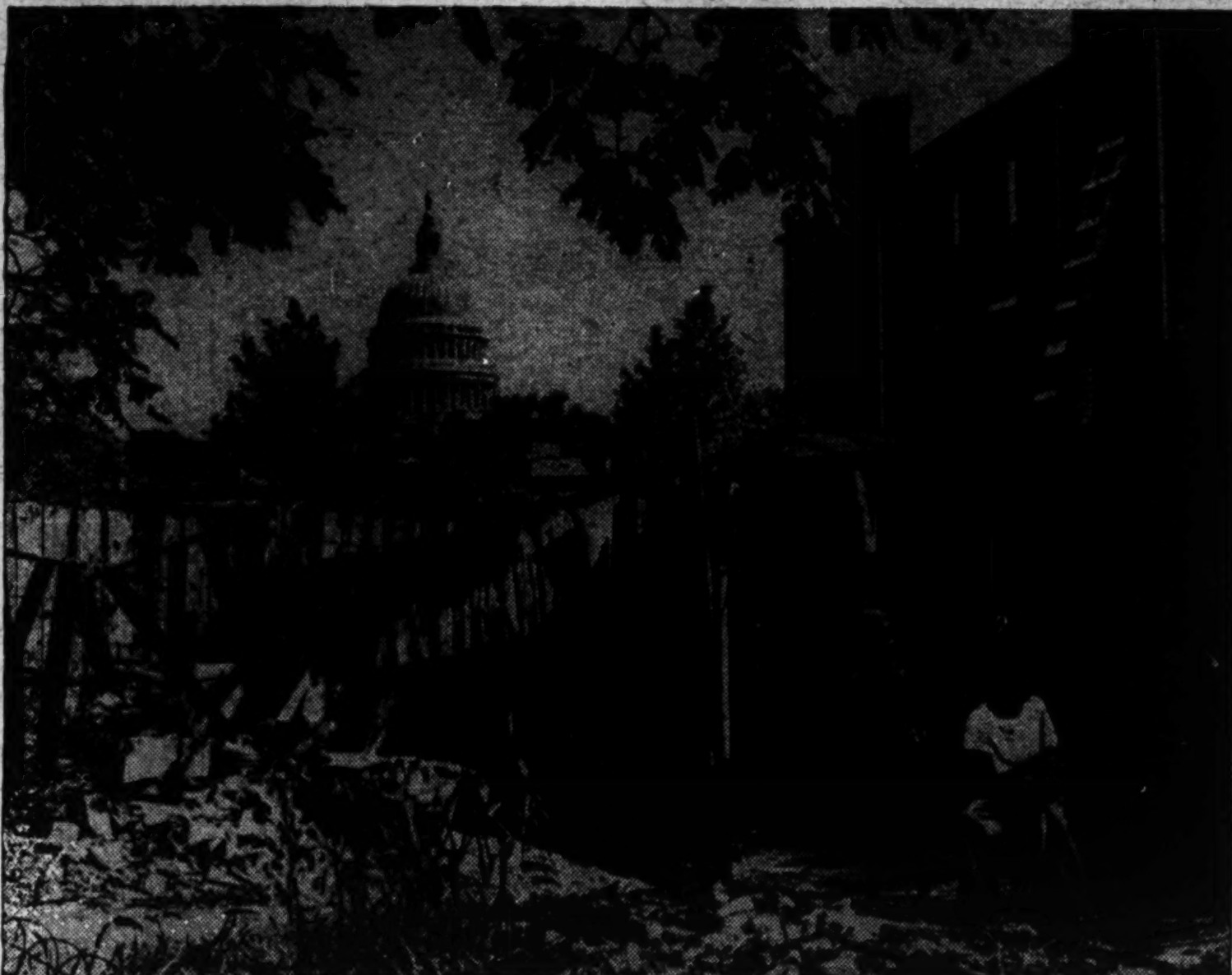
Abolition of the jimcrow school system would provide a better school system and would save money for the taxpayers.

Recently the school board voted to instruct Superintendent Corning and his staff to conduct a study comparing the cost of the dual, jimcrow system with a non-segregated school system. But a month later the board, with the three Negro members dissenting, reversed itself and voted to stop the survey.

ALTHOUGH the study was reportedly 75 percent completed, Superintendent Corning refused to make the results known even to board members. He said the "preliminary reports" indicated there was "little difference" in costs between the present dual system and an integrated system.

Wesley Williams, a Negro board member, retorted that he was "shocked" at such a conclusion and demanded that Corning submit figures to prove his point, if possible. Red-faced, Corning admitted he had no such figures.

It is generally admitted, however, that the District of Columbia could save between seven and eight million dollars a year by abolishing jimcrow schools. And by so doing, it would end a shameful situation which is a disgrace to the national capital and to the nation.



THIS IS WASHINGTON, some of the country's worst slums, jimcrow and segregation for the Negro people. This photo shows typical housing for the Negro people; in the background can be seen the capitol dome.

## Negro Representation on District Boards Would Benefit Whites in D.C. Too

By ROY WOOD

WASHINGTON

IN SPITE of the fact that more than one-third of Washington's population is Negro, President Truman has just appointed another white person to the District of Columbia's three-man lily-white Board of Commissioners.

The Senate District Committee confirmed the nomination on the same day that the Senate passed a law authorizing the commissioners to appoint the district recorder of deeds, a job that has traditionally gone to Negroes under Presidential appointment. The post has been held by some nationally prominent Negro ever since Frederick Douglass held it after Reconstruction days.

WHILE on the surface it would seem this bill advances "home rule" in the sense that the appointment will be made by a local body, the important fact is that the commissioners are not elected by the citizens of Washington. Residents of the district are not allowed the right to vote.

In the second place, there is now no guarantee that the rights of Negroes to jobs in the Recorder of Deeds office will be protected. It could turn out the same as the parks and playgrounds issue.

FORMERLY the playgrounds were under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Department of Interior. But when the Secretary of Interior ruled that there could be no jimcrow in the city's parks, the District Recreation Board claimed authority, as a "local body," to control them. It was given that

authority and the jimcrow system was more securely fastened on our city.

Under the system of appointments by the district's lily-white board, 99.44 percent of the important posts have gone to whites. Only one department, the Parole board, is headed by a Negro

THE ENTIRE OFFICE of the Assessor, the Board of Tax Appeals, Real Estate, Personal, Income, Inheritance, Estate, Sale, and Use Tax Divisions are all white. Same for the auditor and collector, all three members of the ABC board which has been known to refuse licenses to establishments which comply with the law of the district and serve everyone, but which never hesitates to grant licenses to places which refuse service to Negroes.

All white likewise are the entire Minimum Wage and Safety Board, Public Utilities Commission which allows Capital Transit to refuse employment to Negro drivers, and the Zoning Board which practices discrimination constantly.

FAIR REPRESENTATION for the more than one-third Negro population of the Capital City would be of benefit to the white people as well. Aside from the moral indignation that any fair minded person must feel, the white population has a positive interest in requesting the appointment of Negroes in all departments on all levels. It has been the illusion spread by white supremacists that with the vote of the one-third would gain control

that has been used to prevent the passage of any suffrage bills and to disenfranchise everyone. Thus we have taxation without representation. We have no chance to vote our disapproval of the sales tax, the district income tax which hits hard at those in the low brackets. We have no voice in the spending of tax money and must suffer inadequate schools, welfare budgets that do not meet the needs. A Public Utilities Commission over which we have not control, allows Capital Transit one fare raise after another and corresponding increases in all other utilities.

It is time for Negro and white citizens of the District who suffer equally under these undemocratic practices which benefit only the Board of Trade and the Big Business interests who rob the people here, to unite for fair representation and for suffrage.

## JIMCROW IS A BEAST OF PREY

Jimcrow is a parasite, a monstrous vampire bat who lives in nation's capitol and sucks the blood of the people. His victims are children who are denied proper education and playgrounds. His victims are young people who can't get jobs and are driven into the capitol's cess pool of delinquency. His victims are fathers and mothers who cannot get proper housing or medical care for their children. Each time J. C. bites, he leaves some of the poison that drips from his fangs—racism, distrust, suspicion, hatred. Jimcrow injures whites as well as Negroes. He is the deadly enemy of ALL the people.

The Worker supports the fight against jimcrow everywhere including the District of Columbia. It has published this page as a tribute to the aroused and militant Negro people of Washington who are daily battling against this evil monster, in the hope that it will contribute to the unity of Negro and white, so important to winning this battle.

For news of this fight, as well as for news of the people's campaign for ending the war in Korea and bringing peace to the world, read The Worker every week.

## Launch Peace Ticket

(Continued from Page 1)

hand brought the demonstration to an end.

"This is a great moment," she began.

She spoke, as the standard bearer of the Progressive Party with the imprisoned Vincent Hallinan, of her 40 years of "struggle for my people"—for a party that will "arm the people with the truth, that will go forward to rout the enemies of peace, of progress, the enemies of equality and fraternity."

MRS. BASS projected a campaign of Negro-white unity to

smash the poll-tax disfranchisement chains in the South, to extend democracy by winning Negro representation in the North, to cement the white workingclass and progressives in an unbreakable link with the great Negro people for a march to "common liberation."

It was a great moment, heralding a great campaign with a promise of great victories.

In the words of Mrs. Villian Hallinan, wife of the imprisoned presidential candidate, "Americans, let's fight for the lives of our children."

## Most of City's Playgrounds Segregated

WASHINGTON

ALTHOUGH NO LAW requires segregation in District playgrounds, most of the 70 parks operated by the Recreation Board are strictly jimcrow. A majority of the playground space is reserved for whites, even including parks located in neighborhoods where Negroes are a majority. Negro children are thus barred from playgrounds in their own block and must walk for more than a mile for a safe place to play.

The board, headed by Harry Wender, has refused the demand of Negro and white churches, liberal and progressive organizations to end jimcrow on Washington playgrounds. Only one member, Mrs. Alice Hunter, only Negro on the board, has consistently voted to stop discrimination among this city's children.

WENDER felt compelled on May 6 to hold a hearing on proposals to "integrate" eight playgrounds, three of which are already used by Negro children. On the excuse that only "neighborhood organizations" could be heard, he excluded 17 organizations from testifying—including the NAACP, ADA, AVC, the Communist Party, the Interracial Fellowship and the Progressive Party.

Negro neighborhood organizations however could not be silenced. Their representatives assailed board policy, showed facts and figures. It is the employees of the Recreation Board, not the white children or their parents, who prevent Negro and white children from common and harmonious use of the playgrounds. As a result of this fight the board opened Kenilworth and Sherwood, both in Negro neighborhoods, for interracial use. But this is only a beginning. Jimcrow must be driven from every Washington park and playground.





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Peace  
Action

## SEIZURE!

What about the seizure of our boys? asks a front page editorial in the Tri-District News, official organ of 75,000 United Mine workers in the Anthracite regions.

Referring to President Truman's order extending the term of enlisted men nine months, the News says:

"While the million-dollar advertising boys, at the behest of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce and the steel barons, were wailing in full-page, black-type advertisements that Americanism is being endangered by President Truman's seizure of the lush profit-producing steel mills, something else was being seized by the U. S. Government.

"IT WAS THE liberties, perhaps the lives of thousands of American boys.

"Hardly a line was devoted to the seizure of American boys. The radios and television sets mostly ignored it."

The News notes that only one voice in the country contrasted the two seizures. Rep. Foster Furcolo (D-Mass) made a speech in Congress April 23, which was completely ignored by the metropolitan press.

THE STORY also was carried by the Gazette and Daily, evening newspaper in York, Pa., which reported:

"Recently, upon the advice of the Defense Department," Furcolo said, "the President issued an order extending the term of enlisted men nine months. This did not apply to all the men in the armed services but it did apply to men who had enlisted for a specified period of time."

"FURCOLO POINTED OUT that the day before he had inserted in the Congressional Record remarks about the military order and not one congressman rose in support of him, although there was a chorus of protests on steel."

"No one here in Congress, or the newspaper people, or the radio people, or anyone in addition to the families of the boys affected," had anything to say, he said."

"These men in the armed forces do not have the propaganda people who can flood the mails with literature and circulars," Furcolo concluded. "They do not have any spokesmen to speak for them. Because of that we members of Congress have a double responsibility and duty to raise our voices for them."

## PEACE ON THE AIR

RADIO LISTENERS heard how peace would directly affect Philadelphians in last Friday's Progressive Party broadcast over station WHAT.

"Peace affects every aspect of living today," said Henry Beischer, Progressive Party director in a discussion with Tillman Oglesby, Jr., associate director.

"For example, 86,000 families

(Continued on Back Page)

# Mander's Heroism Moves Philadelphians

PHILADELPHIA.—The heroism of a Negro worker who lost his life in a vain attempt to save a 7-year-old Jewish boy from drowning evoked the greatest outpouring of Negro-white unity, particularly in Jewish areas, this city has seen in years.

The Negro worker, father of three children, Joseph E. Mander, Sr., dove in the Schuylkill River May 4, when he heard the cries of little Paul Waxman of Strawberry Mansion. Both drowned. When the news was made known a movement developed that is growing larger every day.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has announced a fund for Mrs. Mander and her three children.

Letters from readers are pouring into the Evening Bulletin, with donations.

THE CITY COUNCIL passed a resolution which states: "Resolved: That the City of Philadelphia and the Council of the City of Philadelphia go on record to express highest commendation for the heroic efforts of the late Joseph E. Mander, Sr., which resulted in the loss of his life, and to extend its deepest sympathy to Thelma Mander, the widow of Joseph E. Mander, Sr., and their young and loved ones."

Never before has such a resolution been passed by the City Council.

It is in Strawberry Mansion, however, where the significance of the heroism of Mr. Mander is most deeply felt. It is in this area that a huge Negro and Jewish population lives together. It is here that seven-year-old Paul Waxman lived. It is here where the only Negro candidate in the State of Pennsylvania is running for Congress, David P. Widamen, registered Republican, running on the Progressive Party ticket.

What are the Jewish people of Strawberry Mansion doing to forge Negro-Jewish unity? A memorial meeting is being planned. People are talking of placing a plaque of Mr. Mander at the place of his death. Posters will be distributed throughout the area.

In a few hours a group of mothers of the Stokely School, which Paul Waxman attended, raised \$60 for the Mander family.

A group of Jewish people canvassed door to door, raising funds for the Mander family on Mothers Day.

The Strawberry Mansion Community Relations Council, a group of Jewish organizations, is coordinating the collection.

North Penn News, local community newspaper, is organizing the fund campaign.



PAUL ROBESON (above) sings at a concert in Philadelphia, commemorating his 54th birthday, at The Met, Broad and Poplar Sts., Saturday evening, June 7, under the auspices of Freedom Associates of Philadelphia, 1918 West Columbia Ave.

## A STEELWORKER WRITES:

# War Economy and Layoffs, or A Peace Economy and Jobs?

EDDYSTONE.

Editor, Worker:

The Eddystone plant of the Baldwin - Lima-Hamilton Corp. makes diesel locomotives and engines, hydraulic turbines, dump-cars, power tools, hydraulic presses, testing equipment, marine propellers, along with army tank hulls and jet-engine turbine assemblies. Plants in other cities turn out machine tools, earth-moving equipment and metal stamping presses.

Before Truman started the war in Korea, Baldwin only had a couple thousand men at work. Today over 10,000 men and women work three shifts. But Eddystone is not running at even half capacity.

Rumor had it that work would be around for at least four years. Big battles have been fought with the company over the distribution of overtime. Everybody has seen the newspaper reports of higher Baldwin sales, profits, orders and backlogs.

But a little black cloud is popping up on the horizon. George A. Rentschler, chairman of B-L-H told stockholders, "Peak of diesel engines has probably been reached. . . . None of us expects the volume of business that occurred in the past to continue indefinitely." In 1951 diesel locomotives accounted for 45 percent of Baldwin sales; war preparations took 25 percent.

Many of the workers are seeing first hand that war and destruction is not the answer to full employment. It means more taxes, draft calls, rate chiseling and layoffs.

Three hundred and fifty have been laid off in the Diesel shop in April. The remaining 2,700 are really worrying overtime about the near future. This is especially true for the many young people recently hired who are trying to establish families. If a 10 percent lay off ever took place it would mean that almost every Negro worker would be tossed out on the street.

Army Tank Shop and Section "D" are caught between the devil and the deep blue sea: war means work and a Wall Street peace-unemployment.

But would a Peoples' peace mean no jobs? If the working people of the USA, including Baldwin's, united their own ranks, they could force Wall Street and Washington to get out of Korea

and sign a peace pact with the Soviet Union and China. This would mean that close to a billion people could buy locomotives and turbines.

At the recent Moscow Economic Trade meeting, Soviet and Chinese representatives said they would pay spot cash for things like those that are turned out at Eddystone.

China alone could keep Diesel Shop, along with a converted Tank Shop producing diesels, humming

three shifts, for decades.

The Soviet Union is digging tremendous dams and canals. It's planting billions of trees for forest belts. Baldwin's would have a hard time keeping up with orders for the tremendous amounts of earth-moving equipment that are needed there.

The sooner we Americans act for peace, the sooner our lives will grow brighter.

Fraternally yours,  
A STEELWORKER.

## LABOR UNITY WINS STRIKE

Chester.

Dear Editor:

I'd like to relate an incident that took place in Chester recently. Chester is an average American industrial community with its variety of industry.

There is a restaurant in Chester that was on strike for about two months. The strike was being led by the AFL Restaurant Workers Union.

Every day, rain, snow, or sun the waitresses would be walking the picket line. And in the window of the restaurant was the usual sign that the owner put up "explaining" the issues of the strike. The main thing it had to say was that there was no argument with the workers, but that a couple of troublemakers and radicals had started all this fuss.

The women, meanwhile, walked back and forth before the restaurant and told their side of the story—to any interested passers-by.

Many weeks went by and there didn't seem to be any change in the situation. Finally the women made an appeal to all the trade unions in Delaware county for support. The appeal was discussed at a meeting of the Delaware County Industrial Union Council, CIO, and it was decided to ask all the local unions affiliated with the council to send pickets to the restaurant and aid the women there.

A public letter was printed in the local newspaper to this effect. This started a series of public letters between the council and the restaurant owner. In the meanwhile the appeal was read at local union meetings and support was voted.

The result of all this united support was that within a week the restaurant owner settled the strike and the women went back to work with their demands won.

It is true that this was a small strike with not many workers involved. But I believe that if all the trade unions learned the lesson of this particular struggle, which is the need of labor unity, then they would be in a better position to win the struggles of the workers, not only in the limited sense as shown here, but also in the much larger sense of the political life of our country, and of the world.

To fight as one with our Latin American, Greek, Spanish, French, Russian and Chinese working class brothers against all the evils of our rotting profit system.

## OPEN CONFERENCE SUNDAY ON 'JOBS FOR NEGROES'

PHILADELPHIA. — Abner Berry will open a conference on Negro-white job unity at Reynolds Hall, 1416 N. Broad St., Phila. this Sunday at 11:30 a.m.

Registration and organization of the conference opens at 11 a.m. The conference, to which all readers of The Pennsylvania Worker have been invited, along with a number of trade unionists, Negro and civic leaders, is under the auspices of the Freedom of the Press Association of Eastern Pennsylvania.

The overall topic of the conference is "The Role of a Workingclass Newspaper in the Struggle Against White Supremacy." FOLLOWING THE KEY-NOTE address by Abner Berry, Negro Affairs editor of The Worker, and an address by a local speaker, there will be a 45 minute 12:30 p.m.

## "HE DIED A HERO'S DEATH," MANSION FATHER SAYS

(The following letter calling for support of the Joseph Mander family was published in North Penn News, local newspaper of Strawberry Mansion on May 8). To the Editor:

"Monday night, when I came home from work, my little boy Lee, came to me with saddened eyes and stated: 'Paul Waxman wasn't in school today. He was drowned Sunday, playing on the banks of the Schuylkill River.' I'm sure everyone in Straw-

berry Mansion was shocked, as I was, by this tragedy, and want to express their sympathy to the Waxman family for their loss. And what grief and admiration we all feel for the heroic sacrifice Mr. Mander made in trying to save the little boy. He died a hero's death.

"Joseph E. Mander, father of three children (and one yet to come), was fishing on the banks of the Schuylkill when he saw the boy fall. He didn't wait to see

what color Paul's skin was. He dove right in. And I'm sure no person in this community would have spurned his out-stretched hand because its skin was brown. This was brotherhood as the Bible teaches! By his selfless sacrifice, Mr. Mander has gained a place in the hearts of all of us in Strawberry Mansion. He has proved that humanity resides in anyone's heart, no matter what their color, race or creed. But there some ways we can

show our feelings to his wife and children, some way that we can help them through their troubled times ahead? The neighbors with whom I spoke have all expressed their willingness to give what they can, even if it's just a dollar from the poorest one.

"We all feel deeply the debt of gratitude we owe to Mr. Mander's family. Let us express it in a real act of brotherhood. JACOB FELSENSTEIN"



## \$30,000 Needed In Fund Drive

"We are making headway in building THE Worker," said a note from the Greater Boston Freedom Press Association accompanying a thousand dollars collected for THE Worker \$100,000 fund campaign.

This was the third thousand dollars from the Massachusetts area, which makes that state and its small New England neighbors the first to hit its goal of \$3,000 in our campaign.

In achieving this, Massachusetts barely nosed out readers in Connecticut who had come up with \$1,800 out of a goal of \$2,000. This is quite a job because Connecticut readers topped the nation in last fall's fund campaign and in the recent subscription drive.

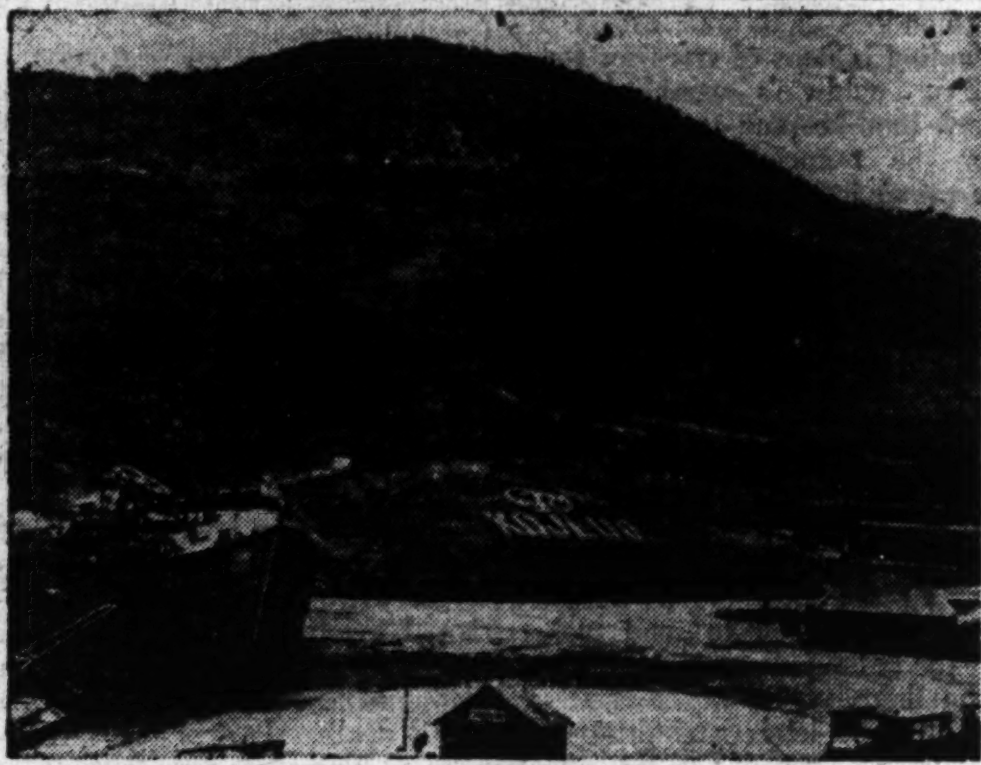
NEW YORKERS, with a goal

of \$70,000, had some \$48,000 in early this week, or slightly less than 70 percent. Indians, with a goal of \$700, turned in \$148; and \$150 was received from the Cleveland Freedom of the Press Association out of a goal of \$2,000; Missourians, with a target of \$500, came through with \$100; Florida readers some \$70.

There were individual contributions from every part of the nation but the organized Freedom of the Press groups in Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Minnesota, Maryland, Pennsylvania are yet to be heard from.

And so, as yet, we have less than \$70,000 of the \$100,000 goal. It is a good job so far, but we need every cent of the \$100,000.

Let's keep the money rolling.



Koje Island, site of the prison camp.

## Pentagon Muzzles Generals To Hide Truth on POWs

By Robert Friedman

THE UNPRECEDENTED REMOVAL of two U. S. Army generals from their posts this week was widely seen as a Pentagon action to muzzle them. For, by their actions in the episode at the Koje Island concentration camp for Korean and Chinese prisoners of war, Gens. Francis T. Dodd and Charles F. Colson had attested to the fact that there is no genuine basis for U. S. failure to sign a Korean truce.

The diplomats in the State Department and the Pentagon brass are committed to their claim that the only—repeat ONLY—obstacle which remains to an armistice—is the issue of prisoner-exchange.

These men in Washington have broadcast to the world the story that they cannot agree to a general exchange of all prisoners on both sides—although the international Geneva treaty on POWs provides for just such a procedure—because to do so would violate the desires of a large percentage of the Korean and Chinese POWs who allegedly don't want to go home.

WHY THEN were Gens. Dodd and Colson so abruptly removed, first one and then the other, from the post of commandant at Koje Island?

Why were they muzzled by the top brass before American reporters were permitted to talk with them?

Because, it appeared, that Dodd and Colson, by attesting to the grievances of the Korean and Chinese POWs, and by committing the U. S. Army to end them, had destroyed the Truman Government's alibi for blocking the truce.

These commitments were to end the "forcible screening" of prisoners—that is, to stop pressuring POWs to say they don't want to go home, to stop "instances of bloodshed (in which some 250 POWs had been killed or wounded

by their guards) and to stop the rearming of prisoners, a reference to the granting of guns to stool-pigeons and Chiang Kai-shek agents for the purpose of terrorizing the mass of unarmed POWs.

ALL THESE commitments acknowledged that the Korean and Chinese prisoners were being barbarously treated in order to put over a shameless Washington hoax—namely, that the Truman Government, by insisting on "voluntary repatriation" is motivated by a "humane" concern for the POWs.

BACK IN MARCH, Chiang Kai-shek's news agency reported that about 80 percent of the Koje Island POWs had been tattooed with such slogans as "Fight Communism and Resist Russia." The POWs were then told they had no recourse but to accept a return to the forces of Chiang Kai-shek or Syngman Rhee or be "killed" by the Chinese or Korean People's governments as "traitors."

In their desperate and dramatic act of holding Gen. Dodd and then releasing him, unharmed, the Koje Island POWs focussed the attention of the entire world on the fact that a sinister hoax has been played. That, in fact, there is no "POW issue" to prevent a Korean peace because the Koreans and Chinese accept the idea of "voluntary repatriation" only under duress.

GEN. MARK CLARK, the new successor to Gen. Ridgway as Supreme Commander in Korea, promptly removed Dodd and Col-

## Washington Spurns German Talks, Maneuvers to Re-Arm the Nazis

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION this week spurned an opportunity to negotiate a peace treaty with a united, democratic Germany, ignored the demands of the German people for such a treaty, and served notice of intention to re-arm the Nazis regardless of the consequences for the world and the people of the United States.

On Tuesday, the three governments occupying the western part of Germany delivered identical notes—dictated by the U. S. State Department—to the Soviet Union, rejecting that government's appeal for immediate four-power talks to draw up a peace treaty with a united, democratic and independent Germany. "It is not possible to hold discussions now about the provisions of a German peace treaty," said the U. S. British and French notes.

BUT WASHINGTON and its two satellite governments could not let the matter stand at that. The growing world demand for a peace treaty NOW with a united, democratic Germany required that their rejection of the possibility of negotiating such a treaty be alibied. Their alibi is that such a treaty can be negotiated only with participation of an all-German government, and that no such government now exists. This is begging the question on a high diplomatic level, since the Soviet Union proposed on April 9 that the four powers meet at once to supervise elections which would give Germany such an all-German government.

This proposal, Washington of course rejected, since it would have expedited the entire matter. To delay and procrastinate is the present tactic of the Wall Street



ADENAUER

billionaires and their Nazi militarist friends, since Chancellor Adenauer holds office until 1953 and very probably could not be re-elected. It the Wall Street billionaires are to attain their goal they must do it now, while Adenauer's police and Nazi-officered army and the occupying troops of the three imperialist powers are able to drown the German people's opposition in blood.

SO the Washington-dictated notes repeated the threadbare old strategem with which Washington has blocked any negotiations with the Soviet Union since V-E Day. They rejected Moscow's proposal that an "impartial commission" examine the question whether IT IS POSSIBLE to hold free elections for all Germany.

There were a number of glib assertions about their "readiness" to talk, their insistence on a united Germany's right to be incorporated into NATO, their desire for unity,

ured, out, however, how to resolve the contradiction between this account and the Washington propaganda picture of the Korean and Chinese POWs as willing to die rather than to leave their captivity. But it was not only the Korean and Chinese POWs the Pentagon seemed determined to continue in captivity.

In the actions of Gen. Clark there were also ominous signs for the fathers and mothers of American boys, too, in Korean prison camps, that the tragic farce would continue to be played out—that Washington will continue to pretend that UPOW-exchange is an 'obstacle' to peace.

But millions of Americans would yet be grateful to an unknown throng of Korean and Chinese prisoners who, by their dramatic act on Koje Island, had told the world that peace IS possible.

## Strike Shuts Campbell Plant At Camden, N.J.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 13.—Local 80, CIO United Packinghouse Workers, today halted production at the huge plant of the Campbell Soup Co. here to protest suspension of several hundred workers who were fighting speed-up.

The strike followed Campbell's cancellation of its contract with the union, which came after 600 workers walked off the job to attend a meeting to protest the suspensions.

Federal and state mediators sought to renew negotiations but the union refused to begin talks until the company lifted the suspensions. The company replied the suspensions were "in accordance with their usual procedure in such cases."

The contract, which expired March 1, was continued on an automatic extension clause. The contract was cancelled last Friday.

etc., etc., etc. But the essence of the notes were the flat rejection of talks NOW and the proposal for an interminable investigation (like the disarmament investigation they used to block Moscow's plan for banning atomic weapons in the UN).

Their hope is that this proposal will confuse and deflect the masses of the peoples in Europe and the United States, giving them the necessary time to carry through their plans for restoring German militarism as a vassal of Wall Street. Then, they hope, they will present the world with the accomplished fact and be able to go on with their project for World War III.

Time, therefore, is the essence of the problem.

THE BEST LAID PLANS of such criminal schemers, however, need not attain realization. There is nothing inevitable about their victory. On the contrary, a number of recent events portend increasingly frequent collisions between their aims and the masses of people in Europe and the United States, to wit:

- Growing militant opposition to remilitarization among the West Germans, as reflected (1) in the great mass struggles led by workers and women and youth in the Ruhr, such as the Essen demonstrations last Sunday; (2) defections within Adenauer's own Christian Democratic Union and the Free Democratic Party in regards to the contractual agreement; (3) gains in support for the Schumacher Socialists, who—for their own class collaborationist interests—oppose remilitarization.

- The German Democratic Republic's warning that since Washington and the Nazi militarists plan civil war and intend to turn Germany into another Korea, the GDR will in self-defense have to build forces of defense.

- Opposition to restoring German militarism among the British and French working class, and some sections of the capitalist classes, who are expected to put increasing pressure on the Churchill and Pinay governments to rescind their Wall Street-serving positions.

- More diplomatic and economic moves by the Soviet Union to expose the war-breeding aims of the bi-partisan Washington politicians.

HOWEVER, despite the possibility of growing contradictions resulting from the collision of these forces with the aims of Wall Street, the decisive power for compelling Washington to negotiate a peace treaty NOW for a united democratic Germany remains with the American people. There will be no automatic collapse of Wall Street's plans as a result of these growing contradictions. Only a country-wide struggle by the American people, led by the workers who have most to lose from a restoration of German militarism, will check the re-arming of a Nazified West Germany and establish the conditions for a peaceful, united, democratic Germany—key to a peaceful Europe.

## Plan Rally May 20 On Rosenberg Case

CHICAGO.—Lou Blumberg, of the Committee to Save the Rosenbergs, and Lester Davis, executive director of the Civil Rights Congress of Illinois, will address a Rosenberg Defense Meeting on Tuesday, May 20, at the Herz Community Hall, 1335 N. California Ave. at 8 p.m.



# 'We'll End This Slavery with a Union We Believe in'

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

THE SOUTH is over-ripe for union organization.

To prove it, there were 60 Negro delegates, representing 5,000 newly-organized menhaden fishermen, attending the convention of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union.

These workers have long been ready for unionization. All they needed was an international union they could trust, with which to affiliate.

Their explanation for being here makes a story that is shocking in its impact. There is probably no group of workers in this country more desperately in need of a union.

★ **THEY ARE** in a specialized industry, under the most dangerous and inhuman conditions. And if they are lucky, they end up a year of body-wracking labor with a take-home pay of \$450.

They work a fleet of several hundred ships along the Southern Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf, purse-net fishing for menhaden, which is not a food fish but a source of oil for leather tanning and other industrial uses.

These workers are 90 percent

**The South is over-ripe for unionization. The 60 Negro delegates to the Fur & Leather union convention, representing the 5,000 menhaden fishermen tell the story of industry conditions.**

Negro. They are share-fishermen, doubly-exploited men of the sea, and they are the counter-parts of their brothers on land, the sharecroppers of the South.

They labor 18 and 22 hours a day, working under the whiplash of white officers, living aboard ships on which the profitable fish get more consideration than the exploited fishermen.

★ **A FISHERMAN'S WIFE** Mrs. Ann Donaway, of Sharps Virginia, called them "prison ships."

"We are going to end these slave conditions through a union we believe in," she said, "and let nobody try to stop us."

Along the Atlantic coast, the menhaden fishermen have not gone out to sea this year, although the season is a month old.

The corporations that own the fleets are frantic. But they know that before the men work again they will have to come to terms with the Fur and Leather Work-

ers union. And these autocratic employers despise any union, let alone this one.

★ **FOR 138 YEARS**, they have run this lucrative industry with despotism. Eight cents a thousand fish is what they pay the workers. And when the IFLWU came on the scene, they thought they could drive it out by giving two cents more.

But the bitter grievances of these workers run too deep. They live on shipboard in a stinking fore-pit, 21 men in a nine-by-twelve foot space, with bunks five-high.

And the ventilation is so bad that the ammonia fumes from the fish turn the pennies in a man's pocket green.

And you take a bath only with a dip bucket dropped over the side, heating it and plashing it over yourself down in the fish hold.

THE STORY OF WAGES is

even worse. Because the catch was poor, the men worked the first four weeks of the last season at Amagansett, L. I., with no wages at all—and wound up owing the company \$60 to \$100 for food.

Twenty percent of their pay is withheld until the end of the season—and if they are fired, they don't get it. They pay \$18 for oilskins and \$12 for boots and have to bring their own bedding from home.

The ship captain gets 75 cents a thousand on the fishermen's catch. And he chisels and robs them a dozen ways. He charges them high prices for food and 50 cents a pack for cigarettes. He cheats them on the fish count.

A Fur and Leather Workers Union sent in a team of organizers, Negro and white to help the fishermen organize. One of them, Robert Logan, told this reporter of the lynch terror and the warning they got from the KKK that their meetings would be broken

up. The fishermen replied to the Kluxers: "We can't stop you from coming, but we'll sure entertain you when we get here!"

★ **THE STORY** of how these workers chose the IFLWU was told here best by John Ball of Merry Point, Va., president of the new Local 700.

He cited the fact that twice before the fishermen had "had their fingers burnt" by unions that wanted their money and gave nothing in return.

"The Fur and Leather Workers organizers were different," he said, "They asked for no money. They worked with us and they lived with us and like us—and we knew we had found the union we were looking for."

The fishermen are not out bringing in the catch. And Ball, a powerful small man with fight in his heart and in his two hands, says they are not going out—unless the companies sign a contract, "corpe starvation or whatever."

"If the boys can die in Korea for something they know nothing about," he said, "we are going to do no less, if necessary, for something we believe in!"

## Demonstration at GE Plant Urges Equal Pay for Women

SCHENECTADY, New York. — Workers of the big General Electric works staged a demonstration here at plant gates last week for equal pay rates for equal work by women.

Electric Union News, organ of the Local 301, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers,

views the demonstration as historic. A demonstration for women's rights and demands is rare in American union history.

The demonstration placards at the Subway Gate of GE 7:30 and at non last Wednesday involving more than 500 mostly women of the two shifts called for:

"Equal pay for equal work."

"Jobs based on content not on sex"

"No women's rate lower than common laborer's rate"

"A single job rate structure at GE"

"An end to GE's 'exploiting' business."

Leo Jandreau, business agent of Local 301, said in his speech before the rallies that the demonstration "can give leadership to the rest of the country to bring nearer the day when discrimination on women's rates can be ended."

He said the women's demands are one of the most important issues in the current wage reopener for the GE chain. He called for a struggle of both men and women in the plant to end the "short measuring stick" on women's rates which is a threat to standards of all workers.

President James J. Coggnetta said the rallies were only the first of the series planned by the union on women's issues. Helen Quirini, treasurer of Local 301, said many women showed their anger over rate discrimination by punching out and going home.

Edna Miller, a Negro woman of Building 285, Ruth Lenhart of Building 12 and Sadie Iovinelli of Building 81, gave some details of the discrimination, with women paid eight cents less than common laborers on certain jobs and as much as 32 cents less than men on various skills.

### WIN PAY BOOST

DETROIT (FP).—Minimum union rates of \$2.78 an hour for sheetmetal workers and \$2.62 for painters were won May in the Detroit area by AFL unions.

## Tacomans Map Drive to Put Peace on Ballot

TACOMA, Wash.

The Pierce County campaign for signatures to peace initiative 183 shifted into high gear following an organizing meeting of 200 at Normanna Hall here.

About 100 took initiative petitions for circulation in their communities.

The meeting was sponsored by a broad temporary organizing committee of 21 leading Tacoma citizens.

Centers for handling the signature drive have been established in most Tacoma community areas. In each area a committee of three women is coordinating the campaign.

Sponsors of the meeting include prominent lay church people, such as Mrs. Eric Lindseth, a leader in the recent fight against Universal Military Training, who was chairman.

Dr. Harold J. Bass, Tacoma Methodist minister and former missionary in Korea, spoke on "Peace Is American."

Mrs. Ruby Davis, one of the Bellingham women who conceived the peace initiative campaign, also spoke. Some 300 signatures were turned in at the meeting, and funds were collected to help the mothers' fight.

Negro and white children, in a playlet, acted out a world peace conference.

A Negro teen-age girls' quartet, under the direction of Mrs. Howard Woods sang several numbers.



Blazing tank cars send up clouds of smoke as a Baltimore & Ohio freight was derailed at College Park, Maryland. A disaster was averted when trainmen flagged a streamliner to a stop only 50 feet from the wreckage.

## A.M.E. BISHOPS RIP STATE DEP'T POLICIES

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Council of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church has condemned the advocates of a U. S. foreign policy of "preparing to fight the world."

The sharp denunciation of the Truman administration was contained in the Episcopal Address, read before the 34th general conference of the AME church which is in session here at the Chicago Coliseum.

The statement of high church policy declared:

"It seems a bit inconsistent that we would join the French in protecting her colonial empire, thus preventing independence of French colonies, while we profess

a desire to free South Koreans from north Korean domination."

The bishops acidly denounced U. S. support of the racist policy in Africa of the Malan government and of other imperialist powers.

The statement referred to Asian and African delegates attending the conference and declared that "it is hard for them to understand why America dodges this issue."

"The world will await anxiously the stand Mr. Acheson, Secretary of State, will take—knowing that he supported the French in keeping the Moroccan question from getting on the United Nations agenda," the Episcopal Address stated.

## Admit Big Biz Profits Now Highest Ever

By Federated Press

Big business profits last year rose 12 percent over 1950 to \$25.9 billion, the highest in any postwar year, a study by two government agencies has revealed.

The study known as The Financial Report For U. S. Manufacturing Corporations, 1951, was jointly issued by the Securities & Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission.

Profits before taxes in 1950 were \$23.2 billion. Another \$2.7 billion were added in the space of one year despite the higher costs cited in industry propaganda against wage increases.

Profits after taxes in 1951 stood at \$11.4 billion, a decline of 12 percent from the \$12.9 billion net haul the year before. Industry earnings last year were so high that they absorbed considerably stiffer taxes and still showed gains over 1947 and 1949 net profits. They were about the same as in 1948.

Sales reached new high levels last year, jumping to \$212.2 billion from the previous high of \$181.9 billion registered in 1950.

### BIG PROFITS IN STEEL

Primary iron and steel companies reported \$2,524,000,000 profits in 1951, a 27 percent increase over 1950 before tax deductions. During the same period the increase was exactly zero in the before-taxes earnings of steelworkers, while their actual take-home pay was dented by heavier taxes. Net profits of the steel firms last year were \$908,000,000.

Of the 22 industry groups covered by the government study, 16 showed increases in profits before taxes. Highest jump was the 44 percent increase in paper and allied products. Printing and publishing showed a 31 percent increase.

## Turkish Gov't Pushes Gag on Criticism

TURKEY: Passage of Premier Adnan Menderes' bill to make public criticism of any cabinet member a crime punishable by imprisonment was virtually assured, although newspapers and spokesmen of the opposition Republican Party sharply attacked it.



## Mellons Dominate 'World Forum' of War Profiteers

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH. — Last week's Second Pittsburgh World Affairs Forum, held at the William Penn Hotel, was sponsored by some of the biggest people in the Mellon setup. The pretentious conference reflected the important role which this financial grouping plays in determining the aggressive foreign policies of this country.

Mellon sponsors included three vice presidents of the Mellon National Bank and a director and three members of its Advisory Board. Of even more significance were three members of the Board of Governors of T. Mellons & Sons. This board is the real governing body which coordinates the Mellon interests in the far-flung activities of such companies as the Gulf Oil Corp., Koppers Co., Aluminum Co. of America, the Westinghouse Electric — to name only a few.

THESE HUGE CORPORATIONS are piling up enormous profits and have accumulated tremendous backlogs of government orders for war supplies and rearmament. The Korean war has been a bonanza to them. For every man of the 108,000 American casualties so far, the Mellon group has profited in thousands of dollars.

No wonder John Foster Dulles, Republican "advisor" to President Truman until recently, was invited to be the feature speaker at the dinner which climaxed the Forum. A. W. Schmidt, one of the most powerful though little known "Governors" of T. Mellon & Sons; Sidney A. Swenrud, president of Gulf Oil Corp.; A. W. Robertson, chairman of the Board of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. and its subsidiaries; and Arthur B. Van Buskirk, Board member of the Koppers Co., — all sponsors — look on Dulles as "their" man.

THE AREA WAS flooded with propaganda boosting the forum. The heads of the Post-Gazette and the Hearst-owned Sun-Telegraph were among the sponsors. The first named issued a special folder as an insert in the issue. Mrs. David Alter, publisher of the local Jewish Criterion, and representative of radio stations KDKA and WCAE gave it their blessing. Top leaders in the city, county and Catholic school systems; in the four universities and other cultural institutions here, together with the heads of the Catholic, Episcopal, Baptist and Presbyterian churches of the county, were lined up with the war profiteers for the war program represented by the conference.

THERE WERE PLENTY of representatives of other Big Business present that have also become gorged with war and "preparedness" profits and were happy to applaud those who advocated these policies. Most prominent among them was C. F. Hood, member of the Executive Committee of U. S. Steel, president of the Am. Steel & Wire Co. and



JOHN FOSTER DULLES

the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., U. S. Steel subsidiary.

U. S. Senator Edward Martin, County Commissioner John Kane, and State Senator John M. Walker were prominent politicians who backed the forum. Martin and Walker are Republicans, Kane is a Democrat.

DESPITE THE REACTIONARY labor stand of the corporation heads who dominated the meeting and their war advocacy, the following union leaders participated as sponsors: John A. Feigel, president, Pittsburgh Central Labor Union and head of the Typographical Union here; David J. McDonald, president, CIO United Steelworkers and Charles G. Levey, president, AFL Building Maintenance Employees. Norman Kegal, counsel for the AFL Teamsters Joint Council, lent his name. John Kane, besides being County Commissioner, is also president of the Printing Pressmen's Local.

THIS BRAZEN ATTEMPT to blow up the flames of anti-Soviet and anti-Communist feeling coincides locally with a big wave of unrest among the workers, expressed in a series of strikes in different industries. At this writing, over a thousand AFL bakery drivers have joined 1,500 inside bakery workers who have been out since May 3. About 2,000 brewery workers, who walked off the job April 20, are still on strike.

Last-minute settlement avoided a strike by over 200 drivers of the Blue Ridge Bus lines. Three hundred Western Union workers are continuing a strike which began April 3. Nearly 500 UE members at the Nuttall Works of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. are holding out. They walked off the job April 16.

Some 1,100 Yellow Cab Co. drivers have voted to strike. Negotiations for improved contracts are approaching the critical stage in the case of 1,700 drivers and 1,400 plant employees of milk dealers in the area. Motormen and bus drivers of the Pittsburgh Railways Co. are in the midst of similar negotiations.

## Government Is Main Buyer of Tear Gas Pens, Says Maker

PITTSBURGH. — The Federal Laboratories here which some years ago got page one press notices for supplying anti-union corporations and police with tear gas to be used against strikers, is again doing a big business on the same lines with foreign customers. The disclosure came as the result of a high school boy nearly losing his eyesight when another boy in the same school fired a gas pen at point-blank range into his eyes. The pen is filled with tear gas, Federal Laboratories manufactures the pens.

B. H. Barker, president of the concern, says it is the world's

largest manufacturer of tear gas. He says he supplies this gas "and other protective devices to police forces around the world."

According to Barker, most of the tear gas pens the company produces are taken by the Federal Government. He said he sold thousands but claimed not to know what use was made of them by the Government.

Last week Federal Laboratories shipped \$60,000 worth of tear gas to the British police in Hongkong. Barker sent a big shipment to Mexico City authorities for use in "handling" possible May Day disturbances.



(Continued from Page 1)

in this city live in sub-standard houses; another 60,000 families live doubled-up. Now it doesn't take much money to change that kind of situation.

"YET MONEY FOR housing has been cut to the bone, because, they tell us, everything is going for war."

Beitscher also cited gas main explosions, that have cost a number of casualties in South Philadelphia. He said they could be prevented if money was spent on the gas mains instead of for killing.

Oglesby said, "Peace means freedom and equality for the Negro people." He urged Negro-white unity, pointing out: "If the money used for arms and armaments was used to build hospitals, homes, schools, raise wages and the Southern differential, there would be no need for artificial competition between Negro and white, and this would alleviate the problems of tension among the people."

The Progressives broadcasts every Friday over WHAT at 8:30 p.m. on behalf of their presidential peace ticket, Vincent Hallinan for President, Mrs. Charlotta Bass for Vice-President, and for their Philadelphia candidates, David Widaman for Congress from the Fourth District, and Catherine Hanrahan, state legislative candidate for South Philadelphia.

### NAACP Rally

PITTSBURGH. — The local branch of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People starts its 1952 campaign for 5,000 new members at a mass meeting at the Central Baptist Church, 2200 Wylie Ave., May 18 at 8:30 p.m. County Court.

### Johnstown UE Aids Steel Union Fight

JOHNSTOWN, Pa. — Local 619, United Electrical Workers (independent), has notified the United Steelworkers, CIO, that it will give all possible assistance to the latter's fight to take "nothing less than the recommendations proposed by the Wage Stabilization Board" in settlement of its demands.

## Aluminum Workers' Demands 'Lost' in Steel Pay Issue

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa. — Some 4,000 workers in the Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa) plant have been impatiently waiting the settlement of the wage dispute in the steel industry.

Their demands for a 15-cent hourly wage hike plus some 21 other contract improvements were argued before a special panel of the Wage Stabilization Board the beginning of March after the CIO United Steelworkers Union, which represents them together with about 11,000 workers in nine other Alcoa plants, had cancelled a strike call Feb. 1 at the request of President Truman. The request, as in the case of the steel industry, was based on the alleged "war emergency" resulting from his "police action" in Korea.

DESPITE THE DECLARATION by USW Intl. vice president James G. Thimmes at the panel hearing two months ago that a wage increase was "desperately needed" and that the company was "well able to pay," the union has not pressed the issue.

At that time Thimmes presented statistics showing that Alcoa had \$120,000,000 profits before taxes last year. He estimates the rate asked would cost the company not

## 'Labor Friend' Mayor Adds Cops When Strikers Protest

PITTSBURGH. — Protests to Democratic Mayor David Lawrence by a committee representing the United Electrical Workers (independent) against police attacks on their picket lines at the struck Nuttall Works of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. Lawrenceville plant here got his assurance that he is a "friend of labor," and an increase in the squad of cops "rough-housing" strikers. Republican Judge Clarence B. Nixon granted the company an injunction limiting the number of pickets to six at any plant entrance. Mass picketing had been conducted.

A number of pickets have been arrested since the strike began April 15 against cuts in time values for certain jobs and against the attempt to impose an "occupational-type" seniority plan in place of the plantwide system won years ago by the UE.

ALL 475 PRODUCTION workers are out. About 140 clerical workers are represented by the Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions. This Local voted to ignore the picket line, though a minority attending the meeting condemned the decision as "strikebreaking." The officers of this group led the plunge through the picket line under police protection that resulted in a woman striker being struck down by the horse of a mounted cop.

In a collection May 9 by UE members at the gates of the Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh and nearby Trafford nearly \$1,200 was given for the relief of the Nuttall strikers. Most of the donations must have come from members of the CIO-International Union of Electrical Workers, if its claim that it has a membership of 11,000 out of the approximately 12,000 production workers at the plant is true. The donations reflect a growing awareness among all Westinghouse employees that they must stand together or face constantly worsening conditions.

THE UE URGES a united front of the four unions: among Westinghouse workers. The other three are the IUE representing some 35,000; FWSEU representing 15,000 and the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers representing about the same number. The UE itself rep-



Mrs. Vincent Hallinan (above), wife of the Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, will be guest of honor at a welcoming party Monday night, May 19, at the Pittsburgh headquarters of the Progressive Party, 2103 Centre Ave. For further details telephone Alexander Wright, Regional Director, GRant 1-7309.

resents approximately 25,000.

IUE LOCAL 601 at East Pittsburgh, largest IUE unit, has been obliged to recognize that all Westinghouse workers have a stake in the outcome of the Nuttall Strike and "must be given aid." However, the Local's leadership is advocating arbitration of the issue of which kind of seniority system should prevail.

This refusal to conduct a militant struggle for the return to the plantwide seniority arrangement increases the company's arrogance, the UE charges. It points out that arbitration "means at least a 50-50 chance of losing our plantwide seniority... which... as each day passes... goes further down the drain."

## Erie, Pa., Hard Hit by Closing Of Plants

ERIE, Pa. — A crisis faces this city of 117,000 in the closing by the General Electric Co. of its local refrigerator and food freezer production for five weeks.

Production was suspended May 12 for two weeks. Officials announced there would be a similar two-week suspension June 9-23, a week commencing July 7, and a week beginning Aug. 4. The regular two-week shutdown for vacations will follow the suspension ending Aug. 11.

During the weeks between shutdowns the plant will operate at 50 percent of normal production. The 3,000 laid off the week of May 5-10 are thus laid off permanently.

W. M. Timmerman, general manager of the General Electric Household Refrigeration Dept., asserted the shutdowns and reduced schedules were due to heavy factory inventories. The UE, which represents the workers, charges the company is removing operations to the South, where wages are lower and unionism weaker.

Meanwhile the Read Standard Corp. has announced that it is ending operation of its Erie plant by August, throwing an additional 600 workers on the street.

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Edition of  
**THE WORKER**

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NEW JERSEY  
EDITION

# The Worker

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## Labor Hits Smith Bill

— See Page 3 —

### Win Pledge to Name Negroes To Newark Public Office

POWERFUL DEMANDS for appointment of a Negro judge in Newark won pledges from Mayor Villani for naming Negroes to other important posts. At the Newark City Commission meeting Wednesday morning, Villani pledged "to give our Negro citizens a higher standard of representation in the city government."

The Mayor offered two proposals—one for the appointment of a deputy court clerk who would sit as an acting judge in the absence of the appointed magistrate plus a Negro as a secretary in his cabinet. The second proposal was to name a Negro attorney as an assistant corporation counsel in the Law Department.

The Mayor alibied his failure to name a Negro judge by his professed desire not to antagonize the Jewish and Italian population who are represented on the bench.

In the past week the commissioners were visited by powerful delegations representing various organizations. One delegation including William Rix, Packinghouse Workers Union; Arthur Chapin, CIO; George Robinson, National Urban League; Arnold McGhee, Negro Labor Council. Other delegations included William Wallace of UE District 4; Louis Morose, and Mary Adams Taylor of Civil Rights Congress; Mrs. Katherine Van Orden, Anita

Vagoda, Ruth Bloom, Martha Kennerley and Gerta Chamberlin. meeting, open to the public at a subscription price of \$1, is sponsored by Jewish Life, an English language cultural journal.

LAST WEEK-END the Progressive Party distributed thousands of leaflets with the heading "We Want a Negro Judge, Mr. Mayor, No Deals." The leaflet de-

(Continued on Back Page)

## 2,300 Send Mother's Day Peace Cards to Truman

### Women Urge Father's Day 'Men for Peace'

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS, wives and sweethearts, in cities and towns up and down Jersey turned out to celebrate Mother's Day in a new way. They asked for only one gift—a signature for peace. The people re-

sponded generously—to the tune of 2,300 signatures in less than two hours.

Ninety-four women, wearing sashes inscribed "Mothers For Peace," answered the call of the Women's Peace Council of New

Jersey. They came out in Newark, Paterson, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Red Bank and Atlantic City. Everywhere people were interested, stopped to talk, signed cards and petitions to President Truman. They took the peace leaflets and some read them aloud as they walked down the street.

★

THERE WERE SOME who tried to heckle. Like the gentleman in the Cadillac in Red Bank, who kept screaming "seditionist." But 40 people ignored him and his Cadillac and signed the petitions at that spot. Four "Mothers for Peace," who were picked up by the police for having no permit, defended their case ardently and were released in 45 minutes.

The State Council of Women for Peace kept a box score. The tally shows that people everywhere responded in the same way. In Newark, 40 women obtained 900 signatures; in Red Bank, 22 women got 400 signatures; in Paterson, nine women alone received 400 signatures; eight women in New Brunswick chalked up 215 signatures; in Elizabeth, seven turned in 220 signatures; and in Atlantic City, where they came out for the first time, eight women collected 111 signatures.

At the end of the afternoon, the women everywhere were convinced that they had only to come to the people and the people would join them in their fight for peace. They resolved to share this wonderful experience with the men and suggested that Father's Day be the occasion for a real turnout of Men For Peace.



## Urge Fight Against Reopening Newark Airport

ANNOUNCEMENT of the planned reopening of Newark Airport Nov. 1 ran like an electric shock through the cities of Elizabeth, Newark and the nearby areas. Residents and officials who had been lulled into inaction by the promises that the airport would be kept closed until the investigations had been completed, woke up with a bang.

It was clear that the investigations were being used to put a clamp on the barrage of protests by outraged citizens. In fact, a Port Authority spokesman explained that reports of all investigations are expected to be completed before Nov. 1 and are expected to give the airport a clean bill of health so far as safety precautions are concerned.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY WARNED some weeks ago that reopening the airfield for military use was only the entering wedge for full use, both military and commercial. According to State Sen. Kenneth B. Hand, chairman of a Mayors' Committee to fight the airport, with the completion of the new \$10,000,000 instrument runway and \$8,000,000 passenger terminal, flights will be increased. "Indications are that operations will be on a much larger scale than before the crashes," Hand said.

City Council President James C. Boyle of Elizabeth called on the people of that city, where 119 persons were killed in three air crashes to camp on the runways if the airport is reopened. Mayor

Kirk of Elizabeth called the reopening plans "a low blow delivered when the people had been lulled into a sense of security during the past few months." Hillside's Mayor Kirkpatrick said: "The people of Hillside do not want the airport and I will try my damndest to see that they are protected."

NEWARK RESIDENTS were up in arms as they read that the new runways would bring planes over the heavily industrialized Port Newark area and the densely populated Clinton Hill residential section. City Commissioner Ellenstein said the proposed new runway would not solve the safety problem.

Meanwhile the Civil Aero-

nautics Administration has made some alternate proposals for a new site for the airport, namely, Parsippany, South River and Millstone. Undoubtedly, the almost unanimous pressure of the people in areas surrounding the Newark Airport have forced the CAA to reluctantly put forward these proposals. According to Sen. Smith (R-NJ), the CAA considers completion of the new runway at Newark Airport "preferable" to building a new airport.

Only a new wave of protest can stop this new plot against the lives of the people of Elizabeth and Newark. As the Communist Party of New Jersey stated immediately after the third crash, "The airport must be closed and relocated in an isolated area."

## Rap Free Speech Gag on Negro Educator

ENGLEWOOD. ENGLEWOOD'S SCHOOL BOARD and city administration continued to draw shocked condemnation from outstanding leaders throughout the state and country for denying Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune the right to speak in the junior high school auditorium on behalf of the Douglas Post Auxiliary, American Legion.

Three hundred and fifty enraged citizens of Englewood last week jam-packed a small church, the Bethany Presbyterian Church. The press had not reported the rescheduling of the meeting, but the people heard about it and came to protest.

Dr. Bethune refused to dignify her attackers with an answer. "I stand before you proudly," she said, "as a loyal, uncompromising American citizen." The cheering audience of Negro and white citizens of Englewood applauded her stand.

REV. J. ISIAH GOODMAN,

gave the invocation at the meeting, saying "We pray that those groups or persons who caused this dissension be banished from the earth." Local citizens were particularly impressed by this because Rev. Goodman had originally been listed as a sponsor of the Englewood anti-Communist League some two years ago and later publicly disowned it.

Mrs. Marion Forrester, Executive Secretary of the Englewood Urban League and Frederick Morrow of the Bergen County NAACP joined in demanding that the Board of Education and Englewood officials immediately rectify their position in denying the use of a public school and apologize for their affront to a great Negro educator and leader.

AS THE NEWS went over the wires, protests began to pour into the office of Englewood's Mayor Denning from all over the state and nation.

Among the Jersejans Dr. Wal-

ter G. Alexander, member of the N. J. State Health Board said in part, "New Jersey bows its head with a feeling of shame and disgust because of the undemocratic and inhuman action of the Board of Education of Englewood. . . . This humiliation of a woman who has been acclaimed as one of the 10 outstanding women of the world, is an indication of the sub-puerile mentality of the Board."

"The so-called subversive list of persons, compiled by the U. S. Attorney's office is just one of the many examples of hallucinations manifested by the crack pots in Washington," Alexander continued, "who are trying to distract attention, from the successful efforts of many of them to betray and rob the government."

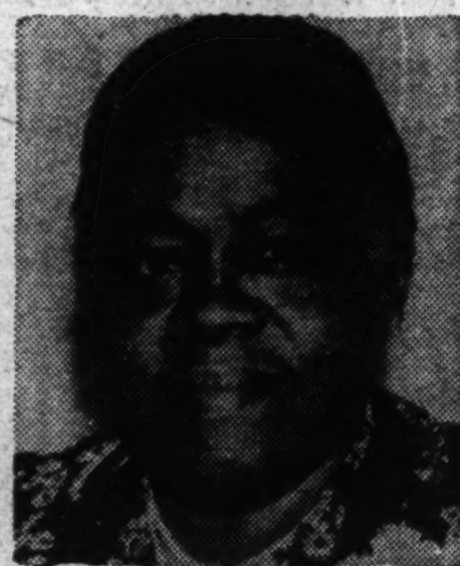
REV. JOSHUA E. LICORISH, Jersey City NAACP President, said: "Continued acts like the Englewood episode can do much to undermine the age-old and basic American institution of a free and

unpoliced public forum. The city of Englewood undoubtedly owes Dr. Bethune a forth-right apology."

THE ATTACK on Dr. Bethune was spearheaded by Frederick Cartwright, an acknowledged supporter of the fascist Allan Zoll and head of the local anti-Communist League. Reports are that Cartwright had been arrested last fall after he allegedly broke up a meeting of the local United Nations Association.

One hundred and fifty persons gathered at a meeting of the local chapter of the American Jewish Congress in the Jewish Community Center in Englewood voted overwhelmingly to protest the denial of free speech to Dr. Bethune. This meeting itself had been called as a direct answer to the attacks of Cartwright and Frederick Grein, of the Catholic War Veterans on the public schools.

Dr. Theodore Brameld, professor of Philosophy at NYU spoke on academic freedom. Dr. Brameld had recently been denied the right



MRS. MARY McL. BETHUNE

to speak at a public school in Red Bank and in this case, because of his strong position on civil rights. In his speech, while expressing strong disagreement with Communists on some points, Dr. Brameld warned of the chain reaction that starts with barring Communists and free discussion of controversial issues from the public schools. He also spoke out against the Smith Act, the McCarran Act and the Feinberg Law of N.Y.



## \$40,000 Needed In Fund Drive

"We are making headway in building THE Worker," said a note from the Greater Boston Freedom Press Association accompanying a thousand dollars collected for THE Worker \$100,000 fund campaign.

This was the third thousand dollars from the Massachusetts area, which makes that state and its small New England neighbors the first to hit its goal of \$3,000 in our campaign.

In achieving this, Massachusetts barely nosed out readers in Connecticut who had come up with \$1,800 out of a goal of \$2,000. This is quite a job because Connecticut readers topped the nation in last fall's fund campaign and in the recent subscription drive.

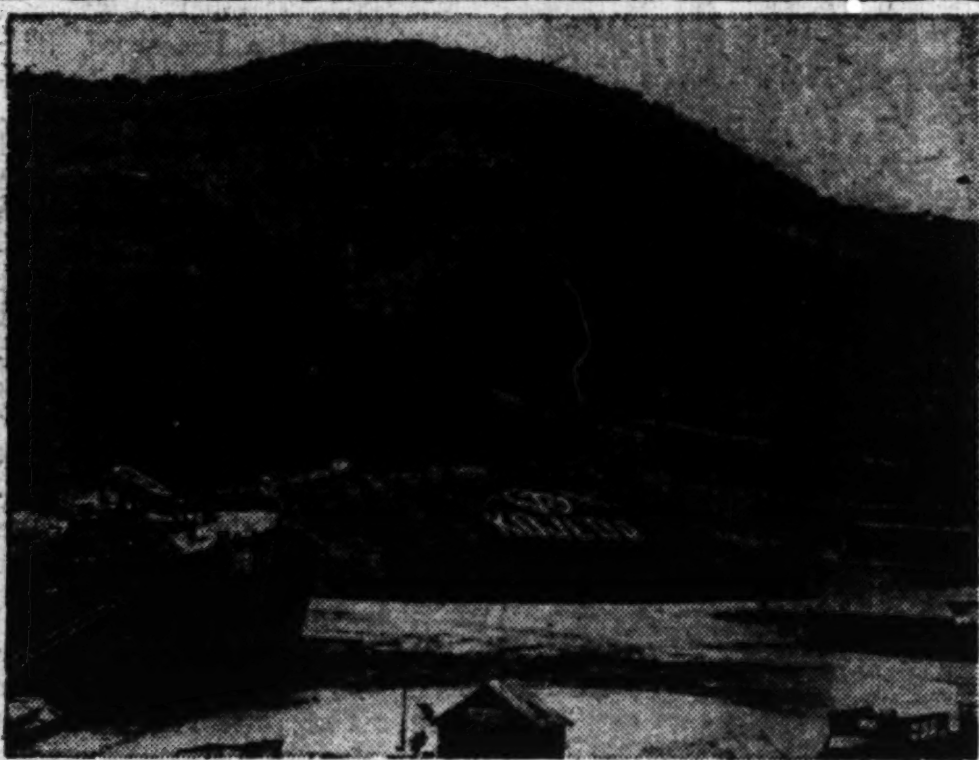
NEW YORKERS, with a goal

of \$70,000, had some \$48,000 in early this week, or slightly less than 70 percent. Indianans, with a goal of \$700, turned in \$148; and \$150 was received from the Cleveland Freedom of the Press Association out of a goal of \$2,000; Missourians, with a target of \$500, came through with \$100; Florida readers some \$70.

There were individual contributions from every part of the nation but the organized Freedom of the Press groups in Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Minnesota, Maryland, Pennsylvania are yet to be heard from.

And so, as yet, we have less than \$70,000 of the \$100,000 goal. It is a good job so far, but we need every cent of the \$100,000.

Let's keep the money rolling.



Koje Island, site of the prison camp.

## Pentagon Muzzles Generals To Hide Truth on POWs

By Robert Friedman

THE UNPRECEDENTED REMOVAL of two U. S. Army generals from their posts this week was widely seen as a Pentagon action to muzzle them. For, by their actions

in the episode at the Koje Island concentration camp for Korean and Chinese prisoners of war, Gens. Francis T. Dodd and Charles F. Colson had attested to the fact that there is no genuine basis for U. S. failure to sign a Korean truce.

The diplomats in the State Department and the Pentagon brass are committed to their claim that the only—repeat ONLY—obstacle which remains to an armistice—is the issue of prisoner-exchange.

These men in Washington have broadcast to the world the story that they cannot agree to a general exchange of all prisoners on both sides—although the international Geneva treaty on POWs provides for just such a procedure—because to do so would violate the desires of a large percentage of the Korean and Chinese POWs who allegedly don't want to go home.

WHY THEN were Gens. Dodd and Colson so abruptly removed, first one and then the other, from the post of commandant at Koje Island?

Why were they muzzled by the top brass before American reporters were permitted to talk with them?

Because, it appeared, that Dodd and Colson, by attesting to the grievances of the Korean and Chinese UOWs, and by committing the U. S. Army to end them, had destroyed the Truman Government's alibi for blocking the truce.

These commitments were to end the "forcible screening" of prisoners—that is, to stop pressuring POWs to say they don't want to go home, to stop "instances of bloodshed (in which some 250 POWs had been killed or wounded

by their guards) and to stop the rearming of prisoners, a reference to the granting of guns to stool-pigeons and Chiang Kai-shek agents for the purpose of terrorizing the mass of unarmed POWs.

ALL THESE commitments acknowledged that the Korean and Chinese prisoners were being barbarously treated in order to put over a shameless Washington hoax—namely, that the Truman Government, by insisting on "voluntary repatriation" is motivated by a "humane" concern for the POWs.

BACK IN MARCH, Chiang Kai-shek's news agency reported that about 80 percent of the Koje Island POWs had been tattooed with such slogans as "Fight Communism and Resist Russia." The POWs were then told they had no recourse but to accept a return to the forces of Chiang Kai-shek or Syngman Rhee or be "killed" by the Chinese or Korean People's governments as "traitors."

In their desperate and dramatic act of holding Gen. Dodd and then releasing him, unharmed, the Koje Island POWs focussed the attention of the entire world on the fact that a sinister hoax has been played. That, in fact, there is no "POW issue" to prevent a Korean peace because the Koreans and Chinese accept the idea of "voluntary repatriation" only under duress.

GEN. MARK CLARK, the new successor to Gen. Ridgway as Supreme Commander in Korea, promptly removed Dodd and Col-

## Washington Spurns German Talks, Maneuvers to Re-Arm the Nazis

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION this week spurned an opportunity to negotiate a peace treaty with a united, democratic Germany, ignored the demands of the German people for such a treaty, and served notice of intention to re-arm the Nazis regardless of the consequences for the world and the people of the United States.

On Tuesday, the three governments occupying the western part of Germany delivered identical notes—dictated by the U. S. State Department—to the Soviet Union, rejecting that government's appeal for immediate four-power talks to draw up a peace treaty with a united, democratic and independent Germany. "It is not possible to hold discussions now about the provisions of a German peace treaty," said the U. S. British and French notes.

BUT WASHINGTON and its two satellite governments could not let the matter stand at that. The growing world demand for a peace treaty NOW with a united, democratic Germany required that their rejection of the possibility of negotiating such a treaty be alibied. Their alibi is that such a treaty can be negotiated only with participation of an all-German government, and that no such government now exists. This is begging the question on a high diplomatic level, since the Soviet Union proposed on April 9 that the four powers meet at once to supervise elections which would give Germany such an all-German government.

This proposal, Washington of course rejected, since it would have expedited the entire matter. To delay and procrastinate is the present tactic of the Wall Street



ADENAUER

billionaires and their Nazi militarists friends, since Chancellor Adenauer holds office until 1953 and very probably could not be re-elected. If the Wall Street billionaires are to attain their goal they must do it now, while Adenauer's police and Nazi-officered army and the occupying troops of the three imperialist powers are able to drown the German people's opposition in blood.

SO the Washington-dictated notes repeated the threadbare old strategem with which Washington has blocked any negotiations with the Soviet Union since V-E Day. They rejected Moscow's proposal that an "impartial commission" examine the question whether IT IS POSSIBLE to hold free elections for all Germany.

There were a number of glib assertions about their "readiness" to talk, their insistence on a united Germany's right to be incorporated into NATO, their desire for unity,

ured, out, however, how to resolve the contradiction between this account and the Washington propaganda picture of the Korean and Chinese POWs as willing to die rather than to leave their captivity. But it was not only the Korean and Chinese POWs the Pentagon seemed determined to continue in captivity.

In the actions of Gen. Clark there were also ominous signs for the fathers and mothers of American boys, too, in Korean prison camps, that the tragic farce would continue to be played out—that Washington will continue to pretend that UPOW-exchange is an "obstacle" to peace.

But millions of Americans would yet be grateful to an unknown throng of Korean and Chinese prisoners who, by their dramatic act on Koje Island, had told the world that peace IS possible.

## Strike Shuts Campbell Plant At Camden, N.J.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 13.—Local 80, CIO United Packinghouse Workers, today halted production at the huge plant of the Campbell Soup Co. here to protest suspension of several hundred workers who were fighting speed-up.

The strike followed Campbell's cancellation of its contract with the union, which came after 600 workers walked off the job to attend a meeting to protest the suspensions.

Federal and state mediators sought to renew negotiations but the union refused to begin talks until the company lifted the suspensions. The company replied the suspensions were "in accordance with their usual procedure in such cases."

The contract, which expired March 1, was continued on an automatic extension clause. The contract was cancelled last Friday.

etc., etc., etc. But the essence of the notes were the flat rejection of talks NOW and the proposal for an interminable investigation (like the disarmament investigation they used to block Moscow's plan for banning atomic weapons in the UN).

Their hope is that this proposal will confuse and deflect the masses of the peoples in Europe and the United States, giving them the necessary time to carry through their plans for restoring German militarism as a vassal of Wall Street. Then, they hope, they will present the world with the accomplished fact and be able to go on with their project for World War III. Time, therefore, is the essence of the problem.

THE BEST LAID PLANS of such criminal schemers, however, need not attain realization. There is nothing inevitable about their victory. On the contrary, a number of recent events portend increasingly frequent collisions between their aims and the masses of people in Europe and the United States, to wit:

- Growing militant opposition to remilitarization among the West Germans, as reflected (1) in the great mass struggles led by workers and women and youth in the Ruhr, such as the Essen demonstrations last Sunday; (2) defections within Adenauer's own Christian Democratic Union and the Free Democratic Party in regards to the contractual agreement; (3) gains in support for the Schumacher Socialists, who—for their own class collaborationist interests—oppose remilitarization.

- The German Democratic Republic's warning that since Washington and the Nazi militarists plan civil war and intend to turn Germany into another Korea, the GDR will in self-defense have to build forces of defense.

- Opposition to restoring German militarism among the British and French working class, and some sections of the capitalist classes, who are expected to put increasing pressure on the Churchill and Pinay governments to rescind their Wall Street-serving positions.

- More diplomatic and economic moves by the Soviet Union to expose the war-breeding aims of the bi-partisan Washington politicians.

HOWEVER, despite the possibility of growing contradictions resulting from the collision of these forces with the aims of Wall Street, the decisive power for compelling Washington to negotiate a peace treaty NOW for a united democratic Germany remains with the American people. There will be no automatic collapse of Wall Street's plans as a result of these growing contradictions. Only a country-wide struggle by the American people, led by the workers who have most to lose from a restoration of German militarism, will check the re-arming of a Nazified West Germany and establish the conditions for a peaceful, united, democratic Germany—key to a peaceful Europe.

## Plan Rally May 20 On Rosenberg Case

CHICAGO.—Lou Blumberg, of the Committee to Save the Rosenbergs, and Lester Davis, executive director of the Civil Rights Congress of Illinois, will address a Rosenberg Defense Meeting on Tuesday, May 20, at the Herzl Community Hall, 1835 N. California Ave. at 8 p.m.



## 300 Unionists

(Continued From Page 3)

that the Supreme Court's decision affirming the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders was a "threat to the free speech of all men." The TWU asked Congress to "review and revise" the Smith Act and the McCarran "Subversive Control Act."

The Furriers international union convention has just denounced the old and new Smith bills. The new Smith bill, said the furriers, "goes a step beyond Taft-Hartley in clamping a federal straitjacket on the trade unions."

The conference call sent out from the headquarters of the Provisional Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act at 223 Second Ave., New York, says: "... This Act (the Smith Act) is intended to revive those dark days when all labor organizations were considered to be conspiracies. . . ."

"The danger of the Smith Act . . . is well recognized by the labor movement. Textile Labor, official organ of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, stated: 'A whole segment of American society (including most Southern mill owners) consider unions to be subversive and Un-American.'"

"Eleven Americans (now 17) have been convicted under this Act; 55 others, among them many active leaders of the trade union movements, have been indicted, are on trial, or await trial."

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## on the SCOREBOARD

By Lester Rodney

### Alabama Fans Answer a Columnist

BASEBALL FANS recognize sports writing baloney for what it is. They are not overwhelmed by the "prestige" of a sports columnist byline into swallowing junk. A perfect example of that happened recently in Birmingham, Alabama. The sports columnist of the Birmingham 'Post Herald', one Naylor Stone, wrote an outrageous paragraph about the Cleveland Indian's young Negro star, Harry Simpson, attacking Simpson for breaking up the no-hit game of Detroit's Art Houtteman.

The subhead was "Simpson Might Pay Dearly for This", and the paragraph read: "It was lousy sportmanship for Harry (Suitcase) Simpson to single off Art Houtteman with two going in the ninth and his club trailing 13-0. It spoiled a no hitter for the Detroit hurler. . . . Perhaps, Simpson will hear about what he did the rest of his life. And we'd hate to be in Simpson's shoes the next time he faces Houtteman at bat."

It was a short paragraph deep down in a chatter column. But it roused a storm of indignation. Exactly how much we'll never know. But it must have been plenty. For shortly afterward the Birmingham 'Post Herald' had to devote half of an entire page under a big-eight column headline to letters from readers attacking Naylor. And Naylor himself, in introducing the letters, said they were just "samples from a stack of mail which would cover up an average sized sports writer."

Here are some samples of the reader reaction the 'Post Herald' was faced to print:

B. Turner of Tarrant City: "From a lover of clean, honest baseball. . . . Your statement that H. Simpson should have intentionally struck out (that's exactly what

you implied) is the most ridiculous statement you have ever written. And that's saying plenty. . . . What you are suggesting would completely destroy the greatness and true meaning of the no hitter. Furthermore, that one hit by Simpson could be a determining factor in deciding the American League batting championship."

Andrew J. Orzel of University, Ala.: "Would you mind telling me where you get the right to make such an accusation? (lousy sportmanship). Did you expect Simpson to throw away his bat? . . . Bob Feller has pitched 11 one hitters in his career and I haven't heard anyone gripe. . . . If all ballplayers followed your idea of giving up when two are out in an inning, the game of baseball would be ruined. I think you ought to publicly apologize for your low blow about Simpson and I believe you would do baseball and sports in general a big favor if you gave up sportswriting and faded away."

PFC James B. Fleming of Camp Rucker: "So it was lousy sportmanship. . . . It would have been a rather hollow no hitter if Simpson would have stood there and watched Houtteman throw three strikes by him. I don't know what grounds you have for stating that it was poor sportmanship."

James J. Greer of Birmingham: "I imagine that Simpson wasn't so happy about being the one to spoil Houtteman's bid for a no-hitter, but he was playing the only way he knows, and that is to keep trying all the time."

George W. Hubbard, Holy Name Hospital, Gadsden: "What a horrible unsportsmanlike statement made by you. . . . It would smell as much as the basketball scandals for Simpson to deliberately strike out and I am certain Houtteman would feel it was a feat without glory. . . . I am certain all good sports people do not agree with your statement and I am surprised your newspaper allowed it to go to press. . . . You will receive many letters from folks feeling the same as me."

M. J. Williamson of Birmingham: "I have never seen anything in worse taste than your statement. . . . Here are you, an alleged sports-writer, accusing a man of poor sportmanship because he is in there trying. What else would you expect of an honest man? At a time when we are faced with reports of dishonesty and corruption in high and low places in all walks of life for you to openly censure a man for being honest really strikes a new low."

Henry J. Lawless: "... Ask any ballplayer. . . . Apparently you never played baseball. . . . If you are any man at all you will retract this statement."

Well spoken, baseball fans!

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May 25th, 1 P. M.

**WELLWOOD CEMETERY**  
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In Memoriam  
**BOB REED**  
May 11, 1950

His words ring true more and more  
Two Schenectady Workers

## Conventions

(Continued from Page 3)  
unanimously for an all-out fight on the measure.

The fight will involve the heaviest pressure on Congressmen and Senators to kill the vicious bill.

At the Furriers convention in Chicago President Ben Gold said the Smith Bill was part of the strikebreaking and fascist program of the big trusts.

**THE NEW SMITH BILL**, said Gold and other speakers, was a development of the first Smith Bill. The first bill jailed Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Board, and 10 other Communists in 1949. The second Smith bill is an open attempt to put every worker in the United States in a straightjacket.

The fight against the new Smith Act must be accompanied by a fight against the first Smith Act and the Taft-Hartley and McCarran Acts, these speakers declared. And amnesty for Irving Potash

and all other victims of the witch-hunt must be a No. one job for labor.

The convention, by rising votes, pledged to fight to free Potash and crush the Smith and other repressive legislation.

**ALLAN S. HAYWOOD**, the CIO's executive vice president, called for protests against the new Smith Bill from every CIO member, in an appeal from Washington last week.

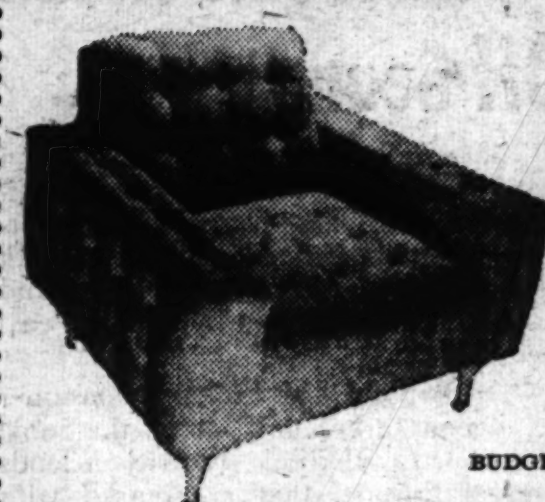
Haywood asked the workers to protest to their Congressmen at once.

"The very existence of our unions" is threatened, said Haywood in a letter to all CIO unions.

Haywood's letter said in part: "Under the guise of protecting national defense, reactionaries in Congress are moving to impose a permanent injunction against unions during periods of national emergency."

"This is a completely vicious bill. . . . No employer would have any incentive whatever to settle a labor dispute."

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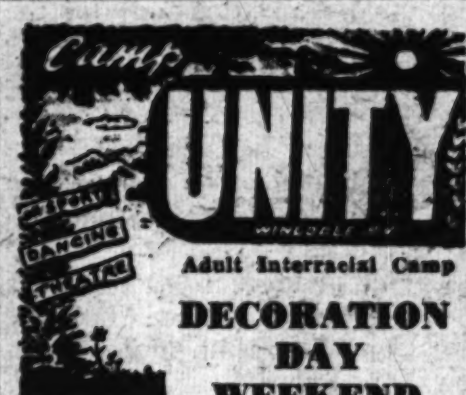
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Blazing tank cars send up clouds of smoke as a Baltimore & Ohio freight was derailed at College Park, Maryland. A disaster was averted when trainmen flagged a streamliner to a stop only 50 feet from the wreckage.

## Soviet-China Trade Would Mean Jobs for Laid-Off Seamen

By ART SHIELDS

THIS is a hungry Spring season for many American seamen. More than 10,000 sailors, firemen, cooks and stewards, marine engineers, radio operators, masters and mates have lost their jobs on American ships since March 15.

More than 300 ships have been tied up in the "bone yards" up the Hudson and elsewhere. The number grows daily with the decline in international trade. Coal and grain ships are hit hardest.

The Korean war, which National Maritime Union President Joseph Curran so warmly embraced is no longer averting a shipping depression.

VISITORS to lower Broadway today see a sight that has been unknown for 15 years.

They see Negro and white seamen picketing the government shipping office with demands for unemployment insurance, which few seamen are getting. Pickets come from the headquarters of the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union at 148 Liberty St. nearby with placards calling for regular benefits of \$30 a week. The unions hiring hall closes down every noon while the pickets are marching in front of the National Shipping Authority offices at 45 Broadway.

The Marine Cooks are also demanding jobs.

Jobs, thousands of jobs will come when President Truman drops his ban against trade with China and Eastern Europe. The Marine Cooks have been campaigning for this trade for years. They estimate that the China trade alone will put 50 to 100 ships into commission, said New York Port Agent Irv Dvorin.

"More than 500 of our New York members are on the beach today, compared to 30 or 40 last year," said Dvorin. "Many of them will get jobs on the ships bound for China if the government adopts a policy of peace."

THE SHIPPING CRISIS hit New York and other ports with lightning speed. The waterfront was booming last January, when the government was begging ex-seamen to ship out again. At that time Europe was still buying lots of American coal and other goods. And grain was being shipped to India as well.

The bottom fell out of shipping by mid-March, however. Returning grain ships were tied up when the government decided to let the Indians starve.

COAL SHIPS were being de-commissioned at the same time. Western European countries are facing bankruptcy. Their people

are rebelling against American Government orders to buy American coal, and pay high transportation charges. They want to work their own mines to capacity and to purchase nearby Polish coal instead.

Exports of other consumer goods are being hit at the same time, as the poverty-stricken lands of Europe, that are cursed with an Eisenhower war economy, buy less and less.

SHIPMENT of war materials in civilian ships is also falling off. The Navy's big fleet of 300 transports is handling more and more of the death cargo.

A National Maritime Union spokesman admitted last week that he expected the shipping depression to get worse. "We haven't yet felt the full impact," he said.

The NMU estimates that 3,500 of its members lost their jobs in one month between March 15 and April 15. And the number of men "on the beach" has risen considerably since.

JOSEPH CURRAN and other top NMU leaders are doing nothing constructive about this disastrous situation, however. They are discouraging any mass action for unemployment insurance. And they oppose any demands for the opening of trade with China, the Soviet Union and other embargoed lands.

Hard times have also hit the Marine Engineers. Their New York local alone has 600 men on the beach.

Several hundred more members of the AFL's Masters, Mates & Pilots union are unemployed in New York today.

The American Radio Association's wireless operators are suffering also.

THE AFL's Seafarers' International Union, AFL, has been hard hit. And the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific and the Independent Marine Firemen's Union, each have hundreds of men "on the beach" in New York and many elsewhere.

Waterfront unemployment, of course, goes hand in hand with the loss of jobs to the workers, who formerly produced the goods that the rest of the world is no longer buying.

The situation will get worse until the government gets a policy of peace.

### Schappes to Speak In Newark, May 25

MORRIS U. SCHAPPES, distinguished author and lecturer, will speak on "Germany—Neutrality or War" at the Jewish Cultural Center, 516 Clinton Ave., Newark, on Sunday, May 25, at 8 p.m. The

## Admit Big Biz Profits Now Highest Ever

By Federated Press

Big business profits last year rose 12 percent over 1950 to \$25.9 billion, the highest in any postwar year, a study by two government agencies has revealed.

The study known as The Financial Report For U. S. Manufacturing Corporations, 1951, was jointly issued by the Securities & Exchange Commission and the Federal Trade Commission.

Profits before taxes in 1950 were \$23.2 billion. Another \$2.7 billion were added in the space of one year despite the higher costs cited in industry propaganda against wage increases.

Profits after taxes in 1951 stood at \$11.4 billion, a decline of 12 percent from the \$12.9 billion net haul the year before. Industry earnings last year were so high that they absorbed considerably stiffer taxes and still showed gains over 1947 and 1949 net profits. They were about the same as in 1948.

Sales reached new high levels last year, jumping to \$212.2 billion from the previous high of \$181.9 billion registered in 1950.

### BIG PROFITS IN STEEL

Primary iron and steel companies reported \$2,524,000,000 profits in 1951, a 27 percent increase over 1950 before tax deductions. During the same period, the increase was exactly zero in the before-taxes earnings of steelworkers, while their actual take-home pay was dented by heavier taxes. Net profits of the steel firms last year were \$906,000,000.

Of the 22 industry groups covered by the government study, 16 showed increases in profits before taxes. Highest jump was the 44 percent increase in paper and allied products. Printing and publishing showed a 31 percent increase.

### Turkish Gov't Pushes Gag on Criticism

TURKEY: Passage of Premier Adnan Menderes' bill to make public criticism of any cabinet member a crime punishable by imprisonment was virtually assured, although newspapers and spokesmen of the opposition Republican Party sharply attacked it.

### HIT IMMIGRATION BAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (FP).—A United Nations-sponsored world gathering here heard a scathing attack on the McCarran-Walter Immigration bill from executive director Arthur Greenleigh of the United Service for New Americans.

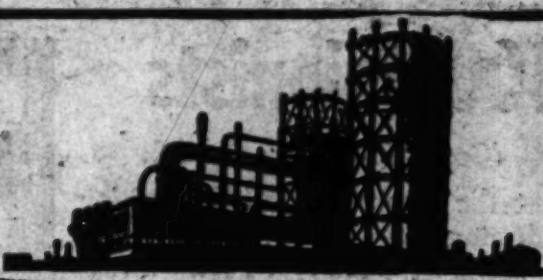
## Newark Mayor

(Continued from Page 1)

clared; "The Negro people will no longer be satisfied with crumbs from the table called patronage," and urged a mass turnout at the City Commission meeting. The reference in the leaflet was to the intended appointment of a Negro clerk in Mayor Villani's office. In a public statement, Mrs. Jessie Scott Campbell, Progressive Party leader, condemned this as a "mere sop" and no answer to the demand for the appointment of a Negro judge.

Canvassers with Progressive Party petitions demanding the appointment of a Negro judge quickly piled up more than 1,000 signatures over the week-end. They reported practically universal response. Particularly impressive was the approving support won in white communities.

## New Jersey SHOP TALK



### Rank and file paper at Singer's hits at issues before the union

MORE THAN MACHINERY hummed in the big Singer plant in Elizabeth. There was widespread discussion of the first issue of "Union Review", monthly paper put out by the "Minute Men and Women" who ran a slate in the last elections in Local 461 IUE-CIO. Five chief stewards are on the "editorial staff. The mast-head slogan is "A Fighting Program for a Fighting IUE."

The lead article exposes the company's policy of "deliberately not settling grievances within the departments in the early stages" and instead "pressing large numbers of cases to arbitration." This company trick, the article points out, "can break the back of the union financially, get its department managers off the hook, and win a minimum of 50 percent of the arbitrations over a period of time." The "Union Review" calls for "a union policy of top leadership going into the departments and fighting there for a settlement of grievances before those grievances get into third stage grievances committee meetings with the company."

Another main article, entitled "Threatening Layoffs", asks the questions—"Why layoffs now? Is it slow only at Singer? Will it get worse? Will war work be able to pick up the slack? Is there a shortage of steel?"—then answers them.

The article shows there is a general slowdown throughout the country, that "there is no shortage of steel caused by war production usage" but "on the contrary, more metal is actually available today for civilian uses than in 1949."

It goes on to cite Labor Department reports to show that (1) workers pay twice the taxes they paid at the peak of World War II, and a much larger share than big business pays, (2) the purchasing power of take-home pay has fallen, (3) speedup has increased tremendously, up to 300 percent on specific jobs in Singers, (4) many large industries are moving to non-unionized, non-industrial areas like the south.

The editors conclude that "war production", rather than easing unemployment problems, has increased them. They suggest that the union "should begin to look for basic reasons as to why we are being threatened with layoffs in a period of 'boom' and recommend committees on a local, district and international level "to investigate the problem thoroughly and come up with a program for which we can fight through of the CIO."

### CAMPBELL SOUP WORKERS SPURN STOOLES

A membership meeting of 350

Local 80 Packinghouse workers solidly backed union members who refused to stool before a grand jury. This "fishing expedition" was scheduled to coincide with the trials of two union leaders under the anti-Communist clause of the Taft-Hartley law. A resolution supporting five of the six subpoenaed members pledged reimbursement for lost time and all expenses necessary to defend them. One of the five got a big hand when he declared, "I've worked in the plant for 30 years, and the few years I have left I'm willing to go to jail if necessary to defend the union against this attack." Similarly applauded was the statement of another workers' that "not one penny of my money will go to pay for a stoolpigeon" when the question was asked if the expenses of the one "cooperative" witness also would be paid.

Further proof of the real union-busting purpose of the anti-Communist drive was revealed at the hearing before Judge Forman in U. S. District Court in Trenton when government attorney Grover C. Richman, Jr. gave "concerning Communist Party activities in Camden County" as the purpose of the investigation. Among the questions asked of the subpoenaed union members were "Did you campaign for the defense fund of Valentino and Neff?" and "Did you contribute to the defense fund?"

### GOONS ATTACK STRIKERS CONVICTED

Two locals of United Paper Workers, 297 and 301, and five union men were convicted of criminal contempt of court as an outgrowth of the battle provoked by goons brought in by the Whippany Paperboard Co. to break the nine-month-old strike. They will appeal.

They were found guilty despite testimony of four policemen that the strikers were not responsible for the violence which resulted. One cop described the strike-breakers, whom the company contended were "maintenance men," as wearing suede shoes and monogrammed silk shirts and armed with clubs and lead pipe. He said they told him "We kill guys like you for \$10 a head." A reporter testified the thugs were dressed like typical Hollywood gangsters. The chief of police told how the mobsters tried to run down the pickets with cars. But the jury said "guilty" after deliberating 2½ hours.

Grim proof of the warning of loading hazards by the Rank and File Dockers, paper, quoted here last week—another longshoreman, Stanley Skupesky, 28, was killed last week on the Army pier in Jersey City.

## Jerseyites Assail McCarran Act

### See Parallel to Laws of Nazi Germany

AMONG prominent educators, religious leaders and professional people who last week released an Open Letter calling on all congressional candidates to "declare publicly" their position on the McCarran Act were Dr. Frank Aydelotte of the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, and Dr. John A. Mackay, president of Princeton Theological Seminary.

Their statement pointed out that "the McCarran Act is responsible for the intolerable situation in which government agencies, in a manner all too reminiscent of Nazi Germany, are already preparing concentration camps, are holding thought-control hearings, are denying passports to

citizens, and are deporting and refusing admission to aliens."

Underscoring their warning was the arrest last week of six more non-citizens, this time in Phillipsburg and Somerville. There also has been an increase in the harassment of non-citizens throughout the state.

The Civil Rights Congress of New Jersey called attention to an especially valuable and authoritative pamphlet dealing with the rights of the foreign-born, prepared by the distinguished Negro civil rights attorney, George Crockett of Detroit. It can be obtained from the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, 23 W. 26th St., New York City.



## Pentagon Muzzles Generals To Hide Truth on POW's

— See Page 2 —



## All of Labor Swings into Fight on Smith Bill

—Stories on Page 3, Editorial on Page 5—

*Complete*  
week-end paper  
with Magazine  
section inside

### Why I Joined the Huks

William Pomeroy, former Air Force technical sergeant, and his wife are under charges in the Philippines which carry the death penalty. He tells his own story why he joined the Huks.

### Eisenhower's Advance Agent

He's Gen. Clay, the man who freed the worst of the Nazi criminals, an A-Bomb profiteer tied closely with Wall Street's biggest profiteers, and an African slave-labor magnate.

### Truman's Man, Gov. Stevenson

Although Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois has been coy about running as the Democratic candidate for President, he still remains the choice of influential sections of the machine.

### New Word for the Old Speedup

Production quotas up? It's just a new word: 'automation,' the Detroit auto workers are told. But it's the same man-killing speedup, and they are fighting it, demanding the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay.

### V. J. Jerome's Stirring Novel

is reviewed in this edition of The Worker; see page 7 of the Magazine Section.

### Also Columns and Features

on movies, books and vital topics of the day  
IN THE MAGAZINE

## DEMAND ACTION IN KILLING OF NYU NEGRO STUDENT

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

ANTI-NEGRO TERROR struck on New York City's campuses last weekend when a special policeman at New York University shot and killed an outstanding student and community leader, Enus L. Christiani.

The incident highlighted the vicious anti-Negro sentiment spreading in the nation's so-called "most liberal city" since the Negro student was shot after protesting an obscenity caricature of a Negro woman used by Alpha Epsilon Phi, a white sorority as a dart throwing target during a block party.

The police and the white-owned press immediately gave the killer, James Giordano, a lyncher's alibi when Christiani was accused

"going berserk" and attacking Giordano and other guards.

THE OFFICIAL SILENCE of university officials at this writing reveals their callous arrogance at the killing of a Negro on the campus. Meanwhile, Eighth Precinct police called students who went there to demand the arrest of the killer "G-d-d--ned Communists," and District Attorney Frank Hogan's office "closed" the case.

The widow, Mrs. Natalie Christiani, vowed to avenge her husband's death because "if they shot him, yesterday they could shoot me today."

At the funeral in Harlem Tuesday four of Harlem's prominent ministers—Rev. William Kilgore of

(Continued on Back Page)

## Launch Peace Ticket At Rally of 16,000

By MICHAEL SINGER

"WE HAVE REFUSED to surrender. We have kept our banner aloft. We are now here and we are here to fight back."

The 16,342 persons at Madison Square Garden Tuesday night rocked the arena with their response to Vito Marcantonio's stirring challenge. They had come to commemorate the 16th year of the American Labor Party, to launch the campaign for Vincent R. Hallahan and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, presidential and vice-presidential candidates on the Progressive Party ticket, to organize the American people in a vast Third Party crusade to smash the one-party stampede to war and fascism.

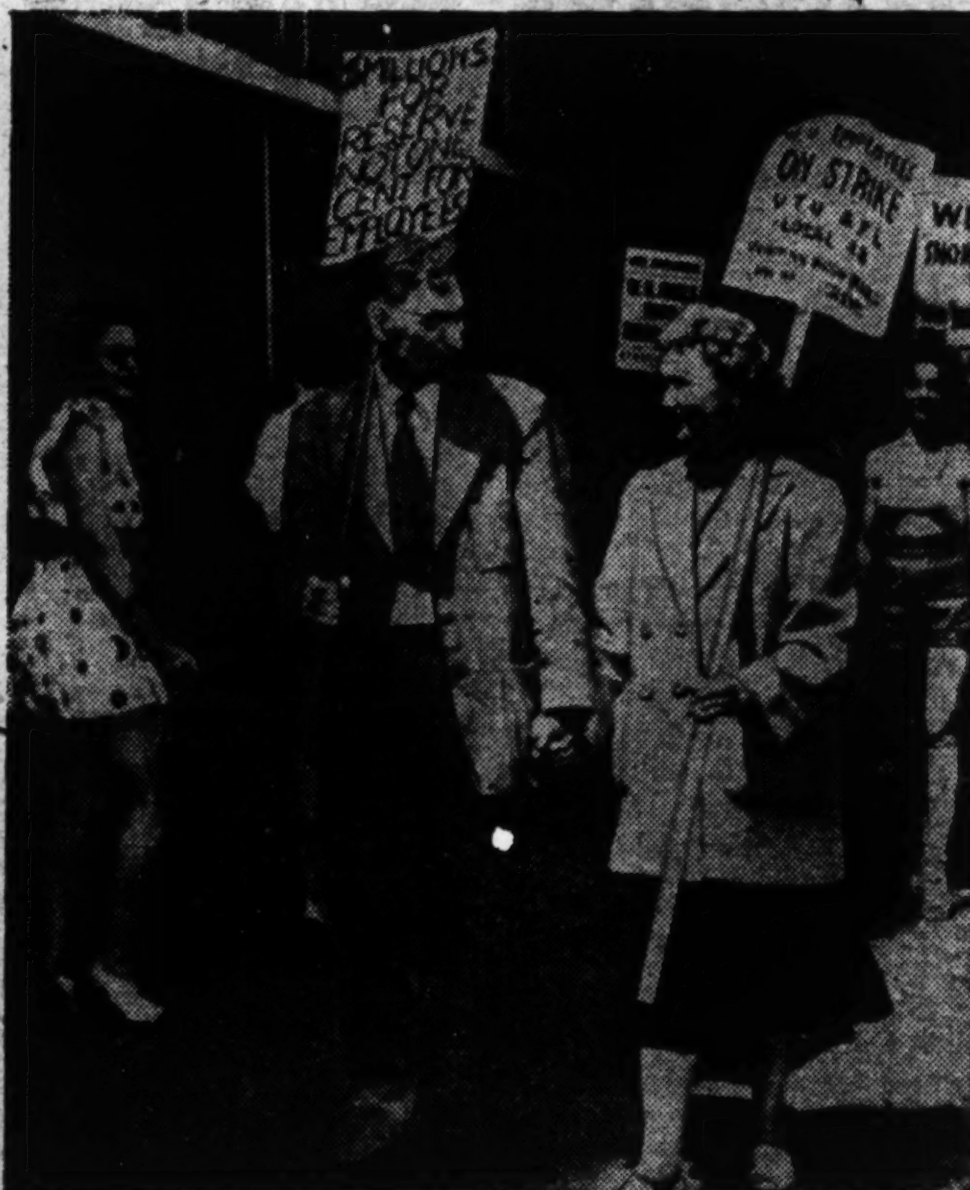
Not since 1948 has Madison Square Garden seen such a meet-

ing. (Only three months ago the arena echoed like a cavern to bobby-sox crooners and Legionaire atomaniacs at a 4,000 free admission turnout for Eisenhower).

THE AUDIENCE greeted its peace champions with a fervor and warmth that reflected not alone the deep understanding and appreciation of these heroes but the sense of urgency, of speed, of the need for unprecedented activity to smash the "stampede of fear and filth" which would enslave and annihilate the nation in its insane drive for war and world domination.

The audience, 16,000 Americans, sensed their responsibility to the masses of the world, to

(Continued on Page 3)



## 'It Was Love on the Picket Line'

By Federated Press

LOS ANGELES.

MR. and MRS. LAURENCE C. STEELE (above, on picketline) are spending their honeymoon on a picketline—and nothing could be more proper because that's where their romance began.

The couple are picketing Western Union's main office here along with their fellow-strikers in Local 480, Commercial Telegraphers Union (AFL). They took time out to get married in Las Vegas after a three-week courtship that kept them going in circles.

Steele, 51, is an assistant foreman at Western Union. He had walked through the office each morning for years, saying Hello to Fern McLeod, 52. But that was as far as their acquaintance went. Then came the strike. After a few weeks on the line, Steele said, "one day I asked her to have coffee with me. Our love started from there." Mrs. Steele agreed.

Both of the union members, of course, would like the strike to be won as speedily as possible, but meanwhile they will keep on picketing. Summing up their union romance, Steele said happily: "It was just love at first walk."



## \$40,000 Needed In Fund Drive

"We are making headway in building THE Worker," said a note from the Greater Boston Freedom Press Association accompanying a thousand dollars collected for THE Worker \$100,000 fund campaign.

This was the third thousand dollars from the Massachusetts area, which makes that state and its small New England neighbors the first to hit its goal of \$3,000 in our campaign.

In achieving this, Massachusetts barely nosed out readers in Connecticut who had come up with \$1,800 out of a goal of \$2,000. This is quite a job because Connecticut readers topped the nation in last fall's fund campaign and in the recent subscription drive.

NEW YORKERS, with a goal

of \$70,000, had some \$48,000 in early this week, or slightly less than 70 percent. Indians, with a goal of \$700, turned in \$148; and \$150 was received from the Cleveland Freedom of the Press Association out of a goal of \$2,000; Missourians, with a target of \$500, came through with \$100; Florida readers some \$70.

There were individual contributions from every part of the nation but the organized Freedom of the Press groups in Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Minnesota, Maryland, Pennsylvania are yet to be heard from.

And so, as yet, we have less than \$70,000 of the \$100,000 goal. It is a good job so far, but we need every cent of the \$100,000.

Let's keep the money rolling.



Koje Island, site of the prison camp.

## Pentagon Muzzles Generals To Hide Truth on POWs

By Robert Friedman

THE UNPRECEDENTED REMOVAL of two U. S. Army generals from their posts this week was widely seen as a Pentagon action to muzzle them. For, by their actions in the episode at the Koje Island concentration camp for Korean and Chinese prisoners of war, Gen. Francis T. Dodd and Charles F. Colson had attested to the fact that there is no genuine basis for U. S. failure to sign a Korean truce.

The diplomats in the State Department and the Pentagon brass are committed to their claim that the only—repeat ONLY—obstacle which remains to an armistice—is the issue of prisoner-exchange.

These men in Washington have broadcast to the world the story that they cannot agree to a general exchange of all prisoners on both sides—although the international Geneva treaty on POWs provides for just such a procedure—because to do so would violate the desires of a large percentage of the Korean and Chinese POWs who allegedly don't want to go home.

WHY THEN were Gen. Dodd and Colson so abruptly removed, first one and then the other, from the post of commandant at Koje Island?

Why were they muzzled by the top brass before American reporters were permitted to talk with them?

Because, it appeared, that Dodd and Colson, by attesting to the grievances of the Korean and Chinese UOWs, and by committing the U. S. Army to end them, had destroyed the Truman Government's alibi for blocking the truce.

These commitments were to end the "forcible screening" of prisoners—that is, to stop pressuring POWs to say they don't want to go home, to stop "instances of bloodshed" (in which some 250 POWs had been killed or wounded

by their guards) and to stop the rearming of prisoners, a reference to the granting of guns to stool-pigeons and Chiang Kai-shek agents for the purpose of terrorizing the mass of unarmed POWs.

ALL THESE commitments acknowledged that the Korean and Chinese prisoners were being barbarously treated in order to put over a shameless Washington hoax—namely, that the Truman Government, by insisting on "voluntary repatriation" is motivated by a "humane" concern for the POWs.

BACK IN MARCH, Chiang Kai-shek's news agency reported that about 80 percent of the Koje Island POWs had been tattooed with such slogans as "Fight Communism and Resist Russia." The POWs were then told they had no recourse but to accept a return to the forces of Chiang Kai-shek or Syngman Rhee or be "killed" by the Chinese or Korean People's governments as "traitors."

In their desperate and dramatic act of holding Gen. Dodd and then releasing him, unharmed, the Koje Island POWs focussed the attention of the entire world on the fact that a sinister hoax has been played. That, in fact, there is no "POW issue" to prevent a Korean peace because the Koreans and Chinese accept the idea of "voluntary repatriation" only under duress.

GEN. MARK CLARK, the new successor to Gen. Ridgway as Supreme Commander in Korea, promptly removed Dodd and Col-

## Washington Spurns German Talks, Maneuvers to Re-Arm the Nazis

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION this week spurned an opportunity to negotiate a peace treaty with a united, democratic Germany, ignored the demands of the German people for such a treaty, and served notice of intention to re-arm the Nazis regardless of the consequences for the world and the people of the United States.

On Tuesday, the three governments occupying the western part of Germany delivered identical notes—dictated by the U. S. State Department—to the Soviet Union, rejecting that government's appeal for immediate four-power talks to draw up a peace treaty with a united, democratic and independent Germany. "It is not possible to hold discussions now about the provisions of a German peace treaty," said the U. S. British and French notes.

BUT WASHINGTON and its two satellite governments could not let the matter stand at that. The growing world demand for a peace treaty NOW with a united, democratic Germany required that their rejection of the possibility of negotiating such a treaty be alibied. Their alibi is that such a treaty can be negotiated only with participation of an all-German government, and that no such government now exists. This is begging the question on a high diplomatic level, since the Soviet Union proposed on April 9 that the four powers meet at once to supervise elections which would give Germany such an all-German government.

This proposal, Washington of course, rejected, since it would have expedited the entire matter. To delay and procrastinate is the present tactic of the Wall Street



ADENAUER

billionaires and their Nazi militarists friends, since Chancellor Adenauer holds office until 1953 and very probably could not be re-elected. If the Wall Street billionaires are to attain their goal they must do it now, while Adenauer's police and Nazi-officered army and the occupying troops of the three imperialist powers are able to drown the German people's opposition in blood.

SO the Washington-dictated notes repeated the threadbare old strategem with which Washington has blocked any negotiations with the Soviet Union since V-E Day. They rejected Moscow's proposal that an "impartial commission" examine the question whether IT IS POSSIBLE to hold free elections for all Germany.

There were a number of glib assertions about their "readiness" to talk, their insistence on a united Germany's right to be incorporated into NATO, their desire for unity,

etc., etc., etc. But the essence of the notes were the flat rejection of talks NOW and the proposal for an interminable investigation (like the disarmament investigation they used to block Moscow's plan for banning atomic weapons in the UN).

Their hope is that this proposal will confuse and deflect the masses of the peoples in Europe and the United States, giving them the necessary time to carry through their plans for restoring German militarism as a vassal of Wall Street. Then, they hope, they will present the world with the accomplished fact and be able to go on with their project for World War III.

Time, therefore, is the essence of the problem.

THE BEST LAID PLANS of such criminal schemers, however, need not attain realization. There is nothing inevitable about their victory. On the contrary, a number of recent events portend increasingly frequent collisions between their aims and the masses of people in Europe and the United States, to wit:

• Growing militant opposition to remilitarization among the West Germans, as reflected (1) in the great mass struggles led by workers and women and youth in the Ruhr, such as the Essen demonstrations last Sunday; (2) defections within Adenauer's own Christian Democratic Union and the Free Democratic Party in regards to the contractual agreement; (3) gains in support for the Schumacher Socialists, who—for their own class collaborationist interests—oppose remilitarization.

• The German Democratic Republic's warning that since Washington and the Nazi militarists plan civil war and intend to turn Germany into another Korea, the GDR will in self-defense have to build forces of defense.

• Opposition to restoring German militarism among the British and French working class, and some sections of the capitalist classes, who are expected to put increasing pressure on the Churchill and Pinay governments to rescind their Wall Street-serving positions.

• More diplomatic and economic moves by the Soviet Union to expose the war-breeding aims of the bi-partisan Washington politicians.

HOWEVER, despite the possibility of growing contradictions resulting from the collision of these forces with the aims of Wall Street, the decisive power for compelling Washington, to negotiate a peace treaty NOW for a united democratic Germany remains with the American people. There will be no automatic collapse of Wall Street's plans as a result of these growing contradictions. Only a country-wide struggle by the American people, led by the workers who have most to lose from a restoration of German militarism, will check the re-arming of a Nazified West Germany and establish the conditions for a peaceful, united, democratic Germany—key to a peaceful Europe.

### Plan Rally May 20 On Rosenberg Case

CHICAGO.—Lou Blumberg, of the Committee to Save the Rosenbergs, and Lester Davis, executive director of the Civil Rights Congress of Illinois, will address a Rosenberg Defense Meeting on Tuesday, May 20, at the Herzl Community Hall, 1835 N. California Ave. at 8 p.m.

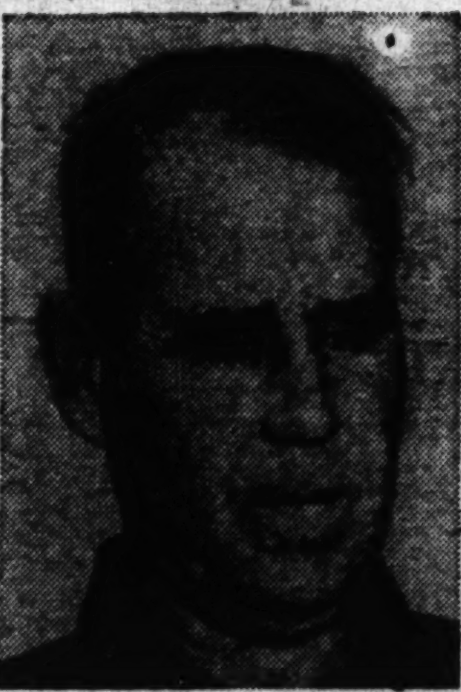
### Strike Shuts Campbell Plant At Camden, N.J.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 13.—Local 80, CIO United Packinghouse Workers, today halted production at the huge plant of the Campbell Soup Co. here to protest suspension of several hundred workers who were fighting speed-up.

The strike followed Campbell's cancellation of its contract with the union, which came after 600 workers walked off the job to attend a meeting to protest the suspensions.

Federal and state mediators sought to renew negotiations but the union refused to begin talks until the company lifted the suspensions. The company replied the suspensions were "in accordance with their usual procedure in such cases."

The contract, which expired March 1, was continued on an automatic extension clause. The contract was cancelled last Friday.



BRIG. GEN. DODD

son and repudiated their pledges.

Caught in the flagrant act of faking their objection to signing the Korean truce agreement, the militarists went so far as to replace Gen. Dodd's own tribute to the "courteous" treatment he had received from the far-less humanely treated Korean and Chinese POWs.

Instead, with the help of the pro-war press, which had only hours before carried Dodd's tribute, Clark peddled a story about the "threats" to Dodd's life. This was given as an excuse for violating the pledges given the Korean and Chinese POWs; it was also seen as a basis for even more violent treatment of the men on Koje Island then has yet been given them.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE were to be given a new, carefully-doctored version of the Koje Island incident as an act of brutality by the "cruel" Korean POWs against their tank and bomb-wielding captors. No one had fig-



## 300 Unionists

(Continued From Page 3)

that the Supreme Court's decision affirming the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders was a "threat to the free speech of all men." The TWU asked Congress to "review and revise" the Smith Act and the McCarran "Subversives Control Act."

The Furriers international union convention has just denounced the old and new Smith bills. The new Smith bill, said the furriers, "goes a step beyond Taft-Hartley in clamping a federal straitjacket on the trade unions."

The conference call sent out from the headquarters of the Provisional Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act at 223 Second Ave., New York, says: "... This Act (the Smith Act) is intended to revive those dark days when all labor organizations were considered to be conspiracies. ...

"The danger of the Smith Act ... is well recognized by the labor movement. Textile Labor, official organ of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, stated: 'A whole segment of American society (including most Southern mill owners) consider unions to be subversive and Un-American.'

"Eleven Americans (now 17) have been convicted under this Act; 55 others, among them many active leaders of the trade union movements, have been indicted, are on trial, or await trial.

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# on the SCOREBOARD

By Lester Rodney

## Alabama Fans Answer a Columnist

BASEBALL FANS recognize sports writing baloney for what it is. They are not overwhelmed by the "prestige" of a sports columnist's byline into swallowing junk. A perfect example of that happened recently in Birmingham, Alabama. The sports columnist of the Birmingham "Post Herald," one Naylor Stone, wrote an outrageous paragraph about the Cleveland Indian's young Negro star, Harry Simpson, attacking Simpson for breaking up the no-hit game of Detroit's Art Houtteman.

The subhead was "Simpson Might Pay Dearly for This," and the paragraph read: "It was lousy sportmanship for Harry (Suitcase) Simpson to single off Art Houtteman with two going in the ninth and his club trailing 13-0. It spoiled a no hitter for the Detroit hurler. ... Perhaps, Simpson will hear about what he did the rest of his life. And we'd hate to be in Simpson's shoes the next time he faces Houtteman at bat."

It was a short paragraph deep down in a chatter column. But it roused a storm of indignation. Exactly how much we'll never know. But it must have been plenty. For shortly afterward the Birmingham "Post Herald" had to devote half of an entire page under a big eight column headline to letters from readers attacking Naylor. And Naylor himself, in introducing the letters, said they were just "samples from a stack of mail which would cover up an average sized sports writer."

Here are some samples of the reader reaction the "Post Herald" was faced to print:

"B. Turner of Tarrant City: 'From a lover of clean, honest baseball. ... Your statement that H. Simpson should have intentionally struck out (that's exactly what

you implied) is the most ridiculous statement you have ever written. And that's saying plenty. ... What you are suggesting would completely destroy the greatness and true meaning of the no hitter. Furthermore, that one hit by Simpson could be a determining factor in deciding the American League batting championship."

Andrew J. Orzel of University, Ala.: "Would you mind telling me where you get the right to make such an accusation? (lousy sportmanship). Did you expect Simpson to throw away his bat? ... Bob Feller has pitched 11 one hitters in his career and I haven't heard anyone gripe. ... If all ballplayers followed your idea of giving up when two are out in an inning, the game of baseball would be ruined. I think you ought to publicly apologize for your low blow about Simpson and I believe you would do baseball and sports in general a big favor if you gave up sportswriting and faded away."

PFC James B. Fleming of Camp Rucker: "So it was lousy sportmanship. ... It would have been a rather hollow no hitter if Simpson would have stood there and watched Houtteman throw three strikes by him. I don't know what grounds you have for stating that it was poor sportmanship."

James J. Greer of Birmingham: "I imagine that Simpson wasn't so happy about being the one to spoil Houtteman's bid for a no-hitter, but he was playing the only way he knows, and that is to keep trying all the time."

George W. Hubbard, Holy Name Hospital, Gadsden: "What a horrible unsportsmanlike statement made by you. ... It would smell as much as the basketball scandals for Simpson to deliberately strike out and I am certain Houtteman would feel it was a feat without glory. ... I am certain all good sports people do not agree with your statement and I am surprised your newspaper allowed it to go to press. ... You will receive many letters from folks feeling the same as me."

M. J. Williamson of Birmingham: "I have never seen anything in worse taste than your statement. ... Here are you, an alleged sports-writer, accusing a man of poor sportmanship because he is in there trying. What else would you expect of an honest man? At a time when we are faced with reports of dishonesty and corruption in high and low places in all walks of life for you to openly censure a man for being honest really strikes a new low."

Henry J. Lawless: "... Ask any ballplayer. ... Apparently you never played baseball. ... If you are any man at all you will retract this statement."

Well spoken, baseball fans!

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Two Schenectady Workers

## Conventions

(Continued from Page 3)  
unanimously for an all-out fight on the measure.

The fight will involve the heaviest pressure on Congressmen and Senators to kill the vicious bill.

At the Furriers convention in Chicago President Ben Gold said the Smith Bill was part of the strikebreaking and fascist program of the big trusts.

**THE NEW SMITH BILL**, said Gold and other speakers, was a development of the first Smith Bill. The first bill jailed Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Board, and 10 other Communists in 1949. The second Smith bill is an open attempt to put every worker in the United States in a straitjacket.

The fight against the new Smith Act must be accompanied by a fight against the first Smith Act and the Taft-Hartley and McCarran Acts, these speakers declared. And amnesty for Irving Potash

and all other victims of the witch-hunt must be a No. one job for labor.

The convention, by rising votes, pledged to fight to free Potash and crush the Smith and other repressive legislation.

**ALLAN S. HAYWOOD**, the CIO's executive vice president, called for protests against the new Smith Bill from every CIO member, in an appeal from Washington last week.

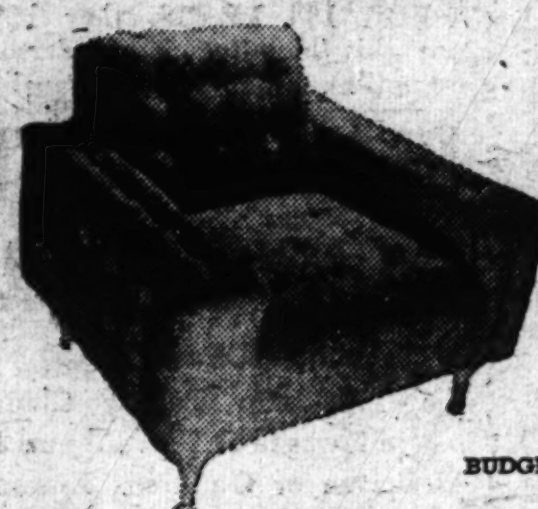
Haywood asked the workers to protest to their Congressmen at once.

"The very existence of our unions" is threatened, said Haywood in a letter to all CIO unions.

Haywood's letter said in part: "Under the guise of protecting national defense, reactionaries in Congress are moving to impose a permanent injunction against unions during periods of national emergency."

"This is a completely vicious bill. ... No employer would have any incentive whatever to settle a labor dispute."

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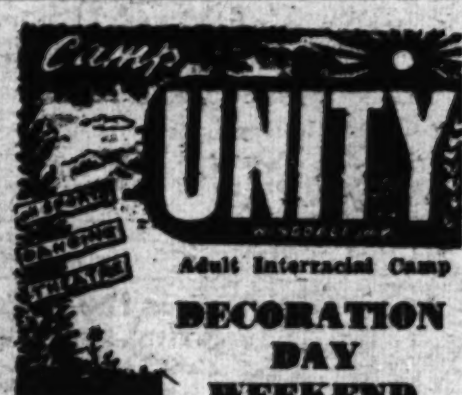
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READ THE  
DAILY WORKER



# 'We'll End This Slavery with a Union We Believe in'

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

THE SOUTH is over-ripe for union organization.

To prove it, there were 60 Negro delegates, representing 5,000 newly-organized menhaden fishermen, attending the convention of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union.

These workers have long been ready for unionization. All they needed was an international union they could trust, with which to affiliate.

Their explanation for being here makes a story that is shocking in its impact. There is probably no group of workers in this country more desperately in need of a union.

THEY ARE in a specialized industry, under the most dangerous and inhuman conditions. And if they are lucky, they end up a year of body-wracking labor with a take-home pay of \$450.

They work a fleet of several hundred ships along the Southern Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf, purse-net fishing for menhaden, which is not a food fish but a source of oil for leather tanning and other industrial uses.

These workers are 90 percent Negro. They are share-fishermen, doubly-exploited men of the sea, and they are the counter-parts of their brothers on land, the sharecroppers of the South.

They labor 18 and 22 hours a day, working under the whiplash of white officers, living aboard ships on which the profitable fish

**The South is over-ripe for unionization. The 60 Negro delegates to the Fur & Leather union convention, representing the 5,000 menhaden fishermen tell the story of industry conditions.**

get more consideration than the exploited fishermen.

A FISHERMAN'S WIFE Mrs. Ann Donaway, of Sharps Virginia, called them "prison ships."

"We are going to end these slave conditions through a union we believe in," she said, "and let nobody try to stop us."

Along the Atlantic coast, the menhaden fishermen have not gone out to sea this year, although the season is a month old.

The corporations that own the fleets are frantic. But they know that before the men work again they will have to come to terms with the Fur and Leather Workers union. And these autocratic employers despise any union, let alone this one.

FOR 133 YEARS, they have run this lucrative industry with despotism. Eight cents a thousand

fish is what they pay the workers. And when the IFLWU came on the scene, they thought they could drive it out by giving two cents more.

But the bitter grievances of these workers run too deep. They live on shipboard in a stinking fore-pit, 21 men in a nine-by-twelve foot space, with bunks five-high.

And the ventilation is so bad that the ammonia fumes from the fish turn the pennies in a man's pocket green.

And you take a bath only with a dip bucket dropped over the side, heating it and plashing it over yourself down in the fish hold.

THE STORY OF WAGES is even worse. Because the catch was poor, the men worked the first four weeks of the last season at Amagansett, L. I., with no wages

at all—and wound up owing the company \$60 to \$100 for food.

Twenty percent of their pay is withheld until the end of the season—and if they are fired, they don't get it. They pay \$18 for oilskins and \$12 for boots and have to bring their own bedding from home.

The ship captain gets 75 cents a thousand on the fishermen's catch. And he chisels and robs them a dozen ways. He charges them high prices for food and 50 cents a pack for cigarettes. He cheats them on the fish count.

A Fur and Leather Workers Union sent in a team of organizers, Negro and white to help the fishermen organize. One of them, Robert Logan, told this reporter of the lynch terror and the warning they got from the KKK that their meetings would be broken up.

The fishermen replied to the

Kluxers: "We can't stop you from coming, but we'll sure entertain you when we get here!"

THE STORY of how these workers chose the IFLWU was told here best by John Ball of Merry Point, Va., president of the new Local 700.

He cited the fact that twice before the fishermen had "had their fingers burnt" by unions that wanted their money and gave nothing in return.

"The Fur and Leather Workers organizers were different," he said, "They asked for no money. They worked with us and they lived with us and like us—and we knew we had found the union we were looking for."

The fishermen are not out bringing in the catch. And Ball, a powerful small man with fight in his heart and in his two hands, says they are not going out—unless the companies sign a contract, "come starvation or whatever."

"If the boys can die in Korea for something they know nothing about," he said, "we are going to do no less, if necessary, for something we believe in!"

## DEMAND ACTION IN KILLING OF NYU NEGRO STUDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

the Friendship Baptist Church where it was held, Rev. Edward D. McGowan of the Bronx Epworth A. M. E. Church, and Rev. Herminio Perez, of the Spanish Presbyterian Church denounced the killing as "ungodly" and "in the pattern" of anti-Negro terror and called upon Negroes and whites to put an end to the terror.

The NYU branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sponsored an Ad-Hoc Committee for Justice in the Christiani Case, while the Harlem Civil Rights Congress began an investigation on behalf of the family.

THE STUDENT committee put these demands before NYU Chancellor Harry T. Heald:

- Public condemnation by the

administration of the killing.

- Immediate suspension of the guard.
- An NYU student-faculty, Negro white, investigating committee.
- An immediate apology to the widow and remuneration for the family.
- The hiring of Negro guards without firing any white employees.
- Disarming of the special guards.
- And of the city authorities the students demanded:
- The arrest of the killer.
- A grand jury investigation.

## Neruda Poem to Be Narrated at Peace Festival

Lloyd Gough, of stage and screen, will narrate Pablo Neruda's "Let the Railsplitter Awake" at the Peace Festival to be held May 28, at the St. Nicholas Arena, 66 St. and Columbus Ave.

A full evening's program will be devoted to songs, dances and poems of people throughout the world working for peace.

Native Indian dances will be performed by Gina, and Chai Li Chee will be in a series of New China dances.

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## Launch Peace Ticket At Rally of 16,000

(Continued from Page 1)

the enslaved colonial peoples striking at its imperialist chains, to the orphaned Korean children, to the fighting and dying Greek and Spanish heroes braving firing squads in their struggle for freedom, to the newly-liberated peoples who bared their chests and gave their blood and crushed the Hitlerites, to the Soviet, Chinese, French, Italian, British, German, Asian, African, South American peoples—to the Negro people—who ask of them—"what are you doing?"

IT WAS no ordinary tribute that the rally gave to the great Negro statesman and scholar Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. When the man who is hailed as one of a score of greatest Americans in history rose to speak the arena literally shook with a standing, stamping, throat-bursting ovation for five minutes. When he concluded with a stirring cry that there "can be no freedom, no democracy, no peace" unless men have faith and "struggle towards the stars" the Garden burst out in another five-minute ear-splitting response.

Dr. DuBois' address, a brilliant document of the "confused and frightened" warmakers, ripped the two-party "mumbo jumbo" election sham into irreparable shreds. It was a profound political analysis, moving, warm, biting with wit and irony, but above all, it was a call to build a Third Party or be doomed beneath the atomic heel of a single, dictatorial, war-mad Wall Street enslaver.

THE SOJOURNER TRUTH of 1952—Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass—the only Negro woman ever nomi-

nated for the vice-presidency, stood bathed in light, her smile growing wider as the crescendo mounted, stood for seven minutes while from all sections came the spontaneous "Mrs. Bass is our leader, we shall not be moved..." and then with firm motions of her hand brought the demonstration to an end.

"This is a great moment," she began.

She spoke, as the standard bearer of the Progressive Party with the imprisoned Vincent Hallinan, of her 40 years of "struggle for my people"—for a party that will "arm the people with the truth, that will go forward to rout the enemies of peace, of progress, the enemies of equality and fraternity."

MRS. BASS projected a campaign of Negro-white unity to smash the poll-tax disfranchisement chains in the South, to extend democracy by winning Negro representation in the North, to cement the white workingclass and progressives in an unbreakable link with the great Negro people for a march to "common liberation."

It was a great moment, heralding a greet campaign with a promise of great victories.

In the words of Mrs. Villian Hallinan, wife of the imprisoned presidential candidate, "Americans, let's fight for the lives of our children."

## Bus Drivers Win Five-Day Week

San Francisco. AFL BUS DRIVERS won their 10-week strike against the Greyhound Lines after the company agreed to grant the key demand of a 5-day week.

The settlement went to 2,900 strikers in seven western states for ratification. The negotiating committee of the Amalgamated Assn. of Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees recommended acceptance. Settlement terms include the following:

Work schedules will be shifted from the present 6-day week to a 5-day week beginning Oct. 1, 1952. All the drivers are to be on a 5-day week by Oct. 1, 1953. Wage increases will be granted to maintain present takehome pay. The union had demanded that the 5-day week be achieved with no cut in pay.

The workers will receive cost-of-living pay adjustments on a periodic basis.

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| 25  | 26  | 27   | 28  | 29    | 30  | 31  |



# Why I Joined the Huks

By WILLIAM J. POMEROY

MANILA, Philippine Islands.

IN the February 10th issue of the Philippine Free Press, Mr. Teodoro Locsin asked a rhetorical question, "What can a man do?" In his article he was referring, I believe, among others, to me, for I am the American writer who married a Filipina, and who has joined the Huks.

That seemed to be surprising to Mr. Locsin, whom, incidentally, I respect deeply, for his opinions and for his quest for integrity. I wonder if it is surprising to the others who know me, both personally and through my writings, some of which were fortunate enough to appear in the Free Press. Anyone who knows me well, or who would study the subject matter about which I most frequently chose to write, would not be surprised.

What can a man do? That is a good question for our time. For many, who have nothing to lose and everything to gain, and for whom the alternative is pain and suffering, the answer is simple: they become Communists, and Huks. For some, who are otherwise honest, the answer is more complicated because they think they have something to lose and, to them, that implies pain and suffering. Nevertheless, even many of these eventually arrive at the same answer.

What can a man do? He can live, or he can die. He can choose the way of life, for himself and for others, or the way of death, physical death for multitudes (as in Korea or in the Philippine barrios) or the slow death of conscience and ideals. He can grow, or he can wither.

I think that I have chosen the way of life and growth, and hope.

About four years ago I came to the Philippines imbued with the idea of making my home here, of finding a place for myself in Philippine society. What prompted me to do so? It was probably a feeling of affinity for a certain temper I detected in the air when I was here as a GI during the "liberation" period. It was the temper of change and development of strong social forces in motion that would alter the very way



William Pomeroy at the time of his capture is shown at Rio Chico. Philippine Defense Secretary Ramon Magsaysay is shown (left) and Philippine Army Lieut. Col. Mamerto Bautista, (right). Philippine Army troops are in background.

of life in the Philippines. The conditions of life seemed to demand it. It could be felt sharply even beneath the turmoil and ruin from the passing of armies. Or perhaps it was the passing of armies that had brought it about.

It attracted me because I was fascinated by what change would bring to the lives of Filipinos. I walked through the dull and dusty barrenness of provincial towns, where history seemed to have been retarded, like a clogged water-main. I visited the painful simplicity of the barrios, where the empty poverty was in strong contrast to the rich and burgeoning fields. I saw the city, where massed humanity huddled in hovels. When change came the whole face of this would be altered, like the coming of sun to a shadowed place.

It must be remembered that I came from a country where the symmetry of progress was more evident. The United States, too, needed its change, but it would come not so much to the face of the nation as to its heart. In the Philippines the change would be so deep and so far-reaching, so colorful in its sweep, that it excited me. I wanted to see it taking place. I wanted to write about it.

When I came, I came as a spectator.

At first I stood around and listened to the speeches of people like President Roxas, who painted huge pictures of what his government was going to do to bring about an electrified, irrigated countryside and of cities full of factories turning out masses of goods for the people, who were to have land and jobs and high standards of living. It sounded beautiful. The only thing was, it never happened. Instead what happened were things like the Surplus Property scandals, the thigh-deep graft

William Pomeroy, 35-year-old former Airforce technical sergeant, and his wife, Celia Mariano Pomeroy, are under charges which carry the death penalty. Pomeroy, who returned to the Philippines where he fought during World War II, was arrested April 13 in the Sierra Madre mountains about 35 miles north of Manila. This is his own story, written in a letter to the Philippines Free Press and published in that paper on April 14, 1951.

and corruption in everything that the government touched. Was this the change?

I went to visit friends in Central Luzon, where I had spent my army days. This was to be Roxas' electrified countryside, with happy prosperous people. I was appalled at what I found. Fear choked the town like a drawn noose. People spoke their thoughts in whispers, behind closed doors. Why? Because of the civilian guards who stalked the streets at night with itchy fingers on their triggers. Because of armored cars and truckloads of government soldiers that roared in and out of town flying a ghastly flag with a black and yellow skull and crossbones on it. Because of gunfire that echoed day and night out in the direction of the barrios, those same barrios where I used to get a little catch in the throat at the sight of poverty. Because of the evacuated barrio people clustered in abject misery in the church and in rude insanitary shacks, their few belongings gone, burned, stolen by the skull-and-crossbone troops. Because of such sights, as I saw, of battered men, stripped and dragged into

town at the point of a gun, disappearing into PC barracks. Huks, said the people in the town, and then they said, Shhh, don't ask questions. You can never tell who is listening. This, too—was this change?

It didn't take me long to come to conclusions. The temper of change was in the air all right, stronger than ever, only now I could put my finger on it. Whatever change would take place had to come from deep down, not occur on the superficial surface. It had to come from the heart of the Philippines. And where was the heart of the Philippines? It was not in the government. It was in the ordinary, hard-working, down-trodden Filipinos, the peasant in the fields and barrios, the worker who went home at night to his hovel. The change would come from them, because they were the ones who needed it.

There was so much of pain and suffering in the Philippines. I saw it on the faces of people, in the streets, on the buses. I wanted to do something to help alleviate it all. In my short stories I wrote of the people I saw, trying to probe into the lives that lay behind the

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



Pomeroy and his wife, Celia, embrace during a brief reunion while under arrest.



## On the Way

### They're Trying to Bury The Pride of Local 65

By ABNER W. BERRY

ALMOST EVERY NEW YORK worker who participated in the great organizing drive of the late 1930's will remember the spirit of Local 65, of the Wholesale, Retail and Warehousemen's Union. Their bright banners and lively slogans enlivened every workers' parade. Their youthful enthusiasm went into the drive which organized shop after shop. Time after time, in veritably street after street, on picket line and militant demonstrations the chant, by Local 65ers, "Wages up! Prices Down! Make New York a Union Town!" echoed and reverberated around the town.

Young Negro workers found in the youthful union with its youthful leadership a champion which battered down job barriers in retail stores and elsewhere. The headquarters of Local 65 was a bee-hive of democratic activity, cultural, education and recreational. There was a camaraderie which was electric in all of the union's activities.

But, alas, tamer and more docile days are being planned by the leadership for the union. Militancy, it is planned, will give way to conformity; from "Wages Up! And Prices Down!" it is intended now to "live and let live" where bosses are concerned; in the place of internal camaraderie, there is a witchhunt and well-nurtured internal rivalries; democracy has given way to "follow the leader—or else," and Negro rights is a forgotten slogan, except in speeches.

NOW, AFTER THE MERGER of a number of unions to form District 65 of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America, there is disorganization instead of organization.



District 65 president, David Livingston, secretary-treasurer Jack Paley, DPOW president Arthur Osman and DPOWA secretary-treasurer Donald Henderson, are proposing that institutional office workers be dropped from the union. This would mean that all workers employed in trade union and other organizational offices would be deprived of the benefits of union membership. The excuse is that the union has no machinery to service them!

But the worst sin committed against the workers they are sworn to lead by the back-tracking leaders is their attacks on Negro workers. When their purge of the old militants began last year, the first victim was the nationally-known Negro woman trade unionist, Mrs. Victoria Garvin, who had contributed so much to the organization of the office workers and to the general trade union movement. That was last summer.

FAST ON THE HEELS OF THIS BLOW at Negro rights, the leaders played with the National Negro Labor Council, but because David Livingston was not placed in a position of honor in the council, the leaders have attacked and boycotted the NNLC as "an enemy of the union." By so branding the NNLC, the leaders have ducked the responsibility of conducting a fight for jobs for Negroes; failed to campaign for a federal FEPC law and have allowed the District 65 Negro Affairs Committee to wither away. The only reason given privately for not activating the Negro Affairs Committee is that the committee contains members who are "disrupters." All members who do not see eye-to-eye with the Osman-Livingston-Henderson-Paley leadership are lumped under the epithet, "disrupter."

ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, Miss Eunice Tucker, a Negro unionist who worked as a secretary-receptionist in the headquarters was summarily dismissed because she voted against the leadership's proposal to beg back into the CIO on the terms laid down by Phil Murray and James Carey. And this act was followed by the firing of nine more workers, one of them a Negro woman.

To the bosses, Osman has offered the hand of friendship in the publication of his "cerdo" of "live and

let live." He and his fellow bureaucrats have not been as friendly with union colleagues who express opinions disagreeing with the officials.

BUT MORE THAN ANY OF THE ACTS mentioned above is the stab in the back administered the southern Negro and white workers by the DPOWA leaders. Just last April the union's general executive board, with Henderson, Osman and Livingston in the leadership (Livingston is a DPOWA vice-president), lifted the charter of Local 22 in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. This local was formerly in the Food and Tobacco Workers Union and held bargaining rights in the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. plants in Winston-Salem. A combined company, CIO, AFL and government attack defeated the local by a narrow margin in a NLRB vote in 1950. The leaders of the local, most of them militant Negro women, were confident they could win back their former position. The leaders deserted them.

IN DESERTING THESE NEGRO WOMEN, Osman, Henderson and Livingston turned their backs on the largest trade union local in the entire South. Their excuse was that the local "didn't pay." But since when does a solvent union refuse to organize workers simply because the organizational work requires a subsidy? That is how the original Local 65 and all other CIO unions were organized.

The real reason for dropping Local 22 is that these Negro women were too militant and too vocal. They had their own ideas about how the Negro workers in North Carolina could participate in both the trade union movement and the political movement around the right to vote and hold office. By dropping them the DPOWA leaders have revealed that their "live and let live" weaseling to fit into the rightwing mold means also letting down the barriers to the Dixiecrats against whom the trade unions throughout the country should be most alert.

TRULY, A DANGEROUS PATTERN has set in in District 65 which covers with shame its militant tradition. It seems to be up to the membership to recapture that tradition and save their union.



GOV. ADLAI STEVENSON

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

THE thing to remember about Adlai E. Stevenson is that he is Truman's man.

There is no other fact about the Illinois governor which so accurately defines him politically. He has been described as "slightly to the right of Truman," as a "conservative Fair Dealer," as "Truman with a Harvard accent."

In Stevenson of Illinois, the Democrats have a possible candidate who would represent no basic change whatsoever in either foreign or domestic policy.

Stevenson's strength as a possible candidate lies mainly in the fact that he is unknown. He does not have the taint of Pendergastism, of mink coat and tax scandals. He has no conspicuous trail of broken promises. And while Truman was leading the nation into the Korean fiasco and to the brink of a world catastrophe, Stevenson was busying himself with the fiscal problems of the state of Illinois.

Stevenson is a new personality, a pleasant Ronald Colman voice, a fresh political face, and, in the words of Little Red Riding Hood's wolf, "the

better to fool you, my dear."

Political pundits say that Stevenson is the strongest choice for the Democratic nomination for President. At this writing, he is still playing the reluctant dragon. But he has time. While other candidates may joust in the primaries, Stevenson has reportedly been assured the support of the party machinery.

Democratic party bosses across the country have reported to their chief in the White House that Stevenson is okay with them. And certainly, the big money men behind the Democratic Party have full confidence in Stevenson.

The only ones who are really confused about Stevenson are the ADA's and other so-called "liberals," certain labor leaders and possibly even a group of progressives.

What makes them think that Stevenson is "the new Altgeld," a genuine change for the better, or a real "lesser evil"?

#### HIS STAND ON WAR OR PEACE

The touchstone issue in the world and in American politics today is the question of peace. And the Stevenson foreign policy is in no way distinguishable from the disastrous policy of Truman—nor is it basically different from that of any Democratic or Republican candidate now under consideration.

In the current issue of the magazine "Foreign Affairs," Stevenson has a lengthy review of the Korean war. The main burden of the article is that it is not "Truman's War" but Stevenson's war as well—and that it is too bad that the American people haven't bought it.

Just a year ago, Stevenson, in a speech at the Northwestern University Centennial, outlined his foreign policy credo and called for "confronting Russia with a preponderance of force."

The plight of the American finance capitalist was presented by Stevenson in these words:

"America, rich, peaceful and undisciplined, finds itself face to face across both seas with an unscrutable, ruthless

conquerer, strong, cunning and armed with the egalitarian idea that has great appeal for the miserable masses of humanity. No longer is there anyone to protect us. No longer can we sow when and where we are certain to reap. There is no safe investment, no certain harvest any longer. . . ."

This is the kind of language that America and the world has come to associate with the aggressive, "get-tough," war policy of Wall Street imperialism.

It is stated here in what for Stevenson are remarkably blunt and outspoken terms. For this man is a professional diplomat who generally speaks in the double talk of his trade.

Stevenson has, in fact, made numerous high-sounding and abstract pleas for peace. And even in the blood-thirsty speech just quoted, he inveighs against "imperialism" and deplores "militarism."

By class ties, inclination and training, Stevenson is prepared to carry out the program of America's ruling circles. He is a blue-stocking aristocrat, a country squire and a city banker. He trained as a career diplomat and served an apprenticeship as a U. S. foreign policy-maker during World War II.

In 1948, the Illinois Democrats fell heir to both a Senate seat and the governorship, forfeited by a corrupt and ultra-reactionary Republican administration.

Stevenson wanted the senatorship, but through accident and expediency, he was shunted into the gubernatorial race. It was a lucky accident because Stevenson was elected by an impressive half-million vote plurality and walked into a political setup.

The state government was wracked by corruption, inefficiency, padded payrolls and scandals. It was a situation made to order for an ambitious man with no personal need for graft—and Stevenson made the most of it.

He is rounding out a four-year term with a politically valuable reputation as a reformer, an "efficient administrator."

Stevenson likes to speak of himself as

"an amateur in politics," aloof from grubby machine partisanship. But after his first two years in office, he stated: "Although I have not altered my views about the waste and inefficiency of patronage systems, I understand better than ever before their relationship to the continuous operation of our indispensable two-party system."

As a demagogue, Stevenson may even show Truman a few tricks. The best example of that is his position on civil rights for the Negro people and particularly FEPC.

In Illinois, with its half-million Negro citizens and its strong organized progressive and labor movement, the Democrats have traditionally included FEPC in the party platform. Stevenson accepted that platform when he ran for governor.

However, he never raised a finger to get an FEPC passed. The FEPC bill was defeated in the State Legislature by one vote—a Democratic vote, which was as available to Stevenson as his telephone.

However, Stevenson will make a strong bid for the Negro vote, citing his general approval of a vague civil rights program, his order abolishing jimcrow in the Illinois National Guard, his (belated) calling of state troops in the Cicero racist mob violence.

#### DOUBLE TALK ON FEPC

But Stevenson is now thinking about the presidency and his appeal to the Dixiecrats. And how does he get around the fact that he is on record for an FEPC? Yes, he is still for FEPC, but it is a state issue and not a federal issue. The states should have the right to handle this matter in their own way without compulsion from the Federal government at this time.

He is counting on Dixiecrat support also through his close personal friendship with Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina, whom he served as an aide when Byrnes was Secretary of State.

At a Governors' Conference at Gatlin- (Continued on Magazine Page 6)



# A New Word for Old Speedup

*Production quotas up? It's just a new word: "automaton," the Detroit auto workers are told. But it's the same man-killing speedup. And in the shops they are putting up a fight; more and more workers are demanding a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay.*

By WILLIAM ALLAN

**A**UTO BOSSES are using a new gimmick in their drive to get their quota of 4,000,000 new cars produced and to enable them to maintain high profits in a year that already shows car sales dropping 25 percent for the first three months of 1951. The gimmick is a speedup method called "automaton." Because in any form of speedup lies the source of greatest profit, the more cars they can force out of the workers at a lessened cost, the more profits the auto companies will reap.

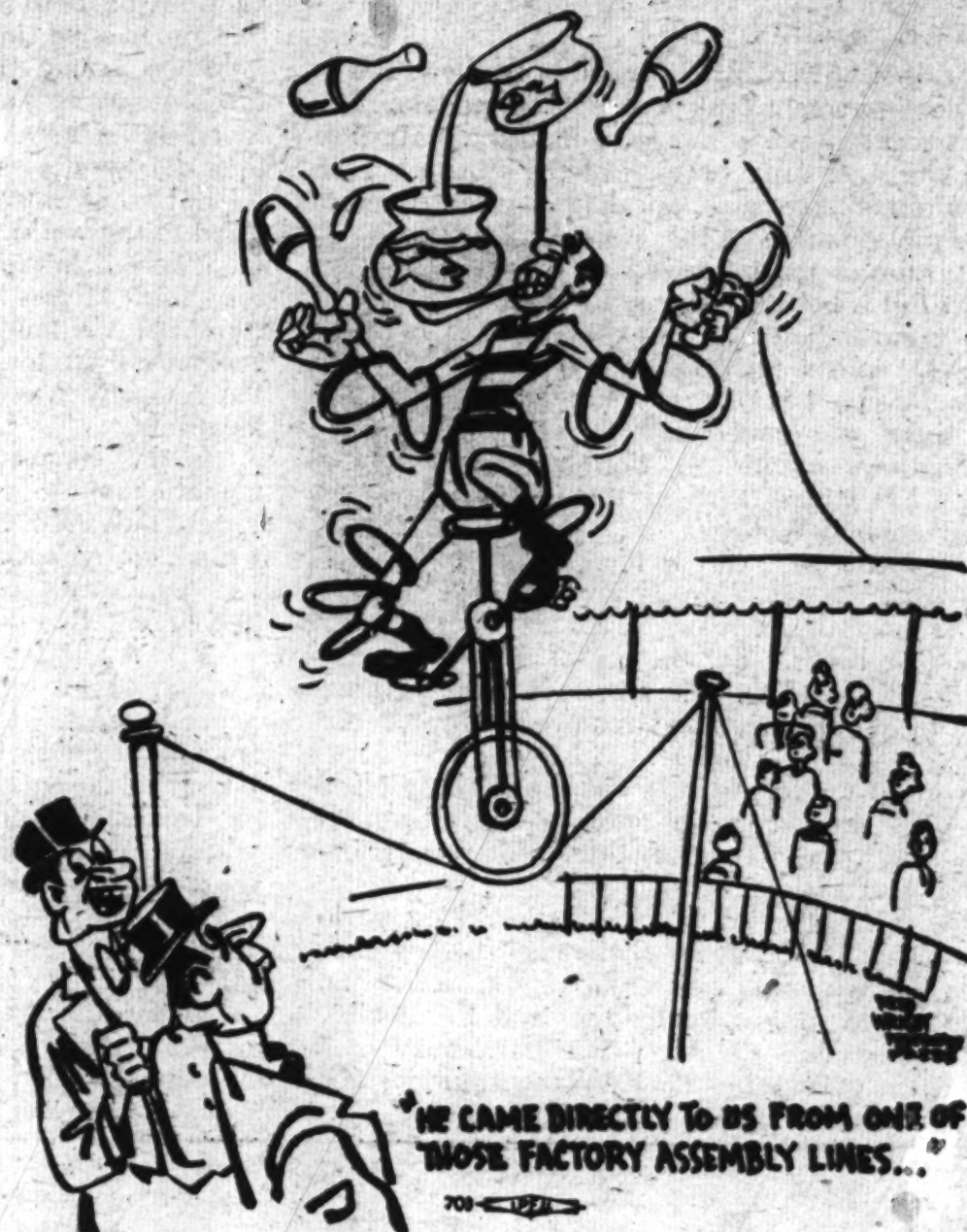
Oldtimers in the plants will tell you that "this year the speedup is murderous." Also they will tell you that when

they have to do the same amount of production with less men and file a grievance to stop that form of speedup the slick boys in Labor Relations retort with a word called "automaton."

When they throw automaton at you in the Labor Relations offices, you just don't have a grievance according to Walter Reuther's five-year contracts. How come?

Well, according to Reuther's five-year contract the auto companies are allowed to institute "technical improvements" which the union chieftains agreed to. For this the rank and file workers are supposed to get a 4-cent "productivity increase" per hour June of each year.

This year the companies are talking of an appeal to the Wage Stabilization



## Building The Worker

**TWO WEEKS AGO**, we reported here that our readers had obtained, from the opening of the circulation campaign January 1 up until April 18, 16,889 subscription to The Worker and 2,396 for the Daily Worker.

In the two-week period from April 18 to May 2, there were an additional 387 subs obtained for The Worker and 123 for the Daily Worker.

The combined total is 19,805, or still slightly more than 2,000 short of the 22,000 we had set ourselves for the campaign. At the present rate of some 500 subs every two weeks, which has been fairly steady since the circulation campaign formally wound up, it would take us another two months just to hit that 22,000.

This is way too slow, and will get us into trouble, because while we're getting these subs many hundreds of others are running out.

Just to get an idea of what the setup is; almost 4,000 Daily Worker and The Worker subscriptions expire in New York alone between May and September. Nothing like this rate is being received from New York. Plainly, we face rapid loss of circulation unless we jack up the subscription pace, including renewal of subs as they expire.

**THE MICHIGAN** Freedom of the Press Association, at a conference held late in April, determined upon a special push in May for 300 subscription to make up for what was not obtained in the circulation campaign.

The call for participation in this one-month push by readers of The Michigan Worker urges every one to aim at receiving two additional subs for sale to friends. It notes that all papers going to one subscriber will be received in a single wrapper, and offers prizes of six-month subs for the Daily Worker and some valuable books to those who get ten and five subs respectively.

"The Freedom of the Press clubs are... proud that despite all repression by the government and attacks by the multi-millionaires owned press, today The Michigan Worker is being read by thousands of loyal Michigan readers," declares the campaign call.

The circulation campaign, and the activities of the Michigan Freedom of the Press Clubs, are a sample of the courageous fighting spirit of our readers. Michigan was invaded recently by the Un-American Committee, an invasion accompanied by hysterical witchhunt-

ing in the local semi-fascist press. After this, the fascist Trucks Act was passed, making it a crime to oppose in any way, shape or form the policies of the existing powers-that-be.

**BUT SUBS** are only part of the circulation picture. Even more critical and important at this time is the circulation route and bundle order for week-to-week sale and delivery. We are down to about 9,000 bundle copies of The Worker per week throughout the land, and little more than a thousand daily.

Only three years ago, readers used to circulate many more times as many papers regularly through route sale and delivery.

What's to be done about it? A couple of weeks ago, a group of a dozen readers in the Brownsville-East New York area of Brooklyn, members of the circulation committee of the Freedom of the Press Association in the community, met to work out a program for themselves. They agreed unanimously, on the basis of their experience, that the doors of the people in the community were open to them. Many were willing and anxious to buy the paper, both Daily and Sunday, if they were reached with it.

They had been circulating 30 papers every Sunday by route, in addition to having obtained some 600 subs. They agreed to double week-to-week sales within a short time and to start reaching Worker subscribers in particular with the Daily Worker at least a couple of times a week if they could not do it every day.

On subs, they agreed to go after renewals as they ran out, but to make a special push early in September to reach all whose subs had expired during the summer and were due to run out in September, who had not yet renewed.

**IN NEW BRITAIN**, Conn., 60 readers of The Worker, Negro and white, gathered at a May Day meeting under the auspices of the local Freedom of the Press Association. They heard correspondent Art Shields discuss current political developments and trends. A local leader of the Association addressed the group on developing joblessness and hardship arising out of the war economy in Connecticut and how labor is fighting back.

A chorus of three, consisting of local readers entertained with accompaniment furnished by another local reader. The trio sang folk songs and one of the

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Board to deny the "productivity raise" on the grounds that it will "create inflation." Also they claim there hasn't been increased productivity. And when did a boss ever consider that workers were giving him enough production?

So always with the idea that the more cars they produce the better off they are, the companies are introducing "automaton" every chance they get. Any way it is such a 'nicer' word—to throw at a sweat-soaked worker who charges speedup. "Automaton" is something the Labor Relations crowd can roll around on their tongues while they shove the five-year contracts under the noses of the workers and union stewards, claiming a "technological improvement."

But to get down to the knitty-gritty question of "automaton." First to make sure the reader understands how the company speeds up an autoworker, here is a sample.

In the connecting rod department at the Chrysler Warren DeSoto plant in Detroit, production was 1600. The company boosted it 3200. That's plain, man-killing speedup. That still continues.

Automaton is taking workers with 19 years seniority and tossing them out on the street, thus saving wages while the companies get more production on the same job.

Here's how that works: In Chrysler Dodge plant, Chrysler, DeSoto and the "B" building at the Ford Rouge a new cylinder block machine has made its appearance. Nineteen men on that new machine can turn out 500 blocks a day. Over in the Plymouth plant some 200 workers working by the old method, without the new machine turn out 1104 cylinder blocks a day. The company with automation gets more production and when the time comes to pay the 4-cent an hour production raise it has 181 workers less to pay it too, because of automaton. Reutherites tell the workers there is nothing can be done because it's "a technological change." It's automaton.

In the Dearborn Engine plant ("B Building") at Ford Rouge a machine now turns over the blocks—then brings the block down through an automatic washer, then a rod goes through the block to clear it comes out of the end of the line. A worker lifts it off. Three men used to do that, now one does it and production is greater. As a result all the way down the line the work comes faster and when the workers file a grievance against increased speed of the line, the company Labor Relations answer is automaton.

Or on the frame line in the Rouge on the K-bar job, 12 men used to work, now ten do the job. Twelve men turned out 2,500 a shift. Now ten men are forced to turn out 2,480 and the company wants 2,500. The Heavy Header Press in the

same building used to have ten men turning out 1,200. Three men were cut off, now the production is 1,080. An increase from 120 to 150 per man. This is another example of automaton, allowed by the Reuther five-year war contract which contains a clause allowing the company to fire workers who "don't make production." The contract also freeze wages, though it allows wage cuts when the BLS index drops.

At a recent Press Steel meeting of Ford workers an oldtimer staged a demonstration before his fellow workers, the like of which seldom has been seen. He showed how he has to work a punch-press. As I sat and watched him, arms moving fast, feet hitting the pedal, head watching every move in order not to lose a hand, I glanced at the Walter Reuther-appointed Administrator Jack Conway, who said several weeks before that he would take care of speedup in the building.

Sitting next to me in the union meeting was a union pioneer who said, "No man can keep that up, how does he do it, for eight hours?" The oldtimer looked at Conway as if to ask "what are you going to do about this speedup that's working us out of jobs?"

Conway replied that there was nothing he could do.

The auto workers have a different answer than Conway.

The workers are fighting and striking to cut back the speed of the lines. When one of their number gets a disciplinary layoff for fighting speedup, they back him up. In Dodge Truck plant, a worker was fired, 298 walked out in solidarity. The company ordered one-day layoffs for all. Twice in a week the workers struck to beat the penalties. At Chrysler Jefferson, 78 walked out to support a dismissed worker.

At Chrysler DeSoto, a strike is pending as three were fired, all for fighting speedup. At GM's Lansing plant, 98 percent vote for strike as speedup works them into exhaustion and out of jobs. At Dodge Amplex, workers come out against speedup.

And as rumors of big layoffs loom for summer, the workers are demanding the 30 hour week with 40 hours pay.





## World of Labor

### Workers Learning What Reuther's Seizure Means

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE TERM "SEIZURE" is much in the news these days. The Supreme Court is due to decide on the President's right to seize the steel industry. Murray called off the steel strike because of the seizure. The Railroad Brotherhoods are appealing to the Supreme Court for invalidation of the two-year-old seizure of the railroads. A new Smith Bill is before Congress to permit a court-imposed seizure of plants AND unions involved in a strike. And when I was in Detroit recently there was much talk of Walter Reuther's seizure of Ford Local 600, the largest local of the United Automobile Workers.

The cry of the steel corporations against seizure is obviously phony because Truman didn't really seize a hair on their heads. But the cry of the Ford workers against Walter Reuther's seizure is real because he really took everything and removed many of the elected leaders of the workers.

Active Ford workers told me the usually busy office of Local 600 has become a morgue since Reuther's overseers took over. There is little action on grievances from that end.

But the momentum of struggles was picking up in the departments and buildings of the giant River Rouge plant. The struggle is of a two-fold nature: a demand for lifting of the seizure by Reuther and the holding of local elections by May 15, within the 60-day limit set for such occasions by the UAW constitution; and

a fight against the effects of the seizure, production speedup and infringement on the rights of workers such as they had not encountered since unionization.

It is important to see the two-fold nature of this struggle to understand the nature of the fight between the Ford local and "seizure" Reuther. The unanimous view of the Ford workers to whom I talked was that the progressive forces are more than holding their influence among the workers and that some of Reuther's stalwarts among the Ford workers have even found his seizure move embarrassing to them among their fellow workers in the plant.

But while this struggle in the Rouge plant is pictured to the world as an internal struggle in the UAW, essentially it is the old fight between the workers and the Ford Motors Co. Reuther helped by the Un-American Committee, simply intervened to help the company fight the militants in his union with whom the company wasn't able to develop a sweetheart relationship.

In this connection one of the Ford workers called my attention to a very revealing confidential report Ford's Industrial Relations official M. W. Welty, presented to company department heads recently. It was published in Local 600's Ford Facts, March 1, just before Reuther seized it.

The report tells the company department heads to "expect, at least for the first six months in 1952, a general climate of unrest—irrespective of any influences from local union leadership, or the attitudes and ambitions of the international UAW-CIO and its leaders."

The report noted employees "are always restless when they see fellow workers laid off" and the added source of unrest is in the "combination of reduced employment, plus emphasis on efficiency," which "encourages cries of 'speed-up' and gives the union a better than ordinary chance to stir up trouble."

"Consequently, the total picture at present is not one particularly conducive to smooth relationship," concludes Welty.

Coming closer to the heart of his point, Welty continues that he wants to stress "the combination of reduced employment and the emphasis on efficiency."

"A new model," he says, "gives you a chance to wipe out past mistakes and to start every man out with a proper balanced workload—and the proper start is tremendously important from a psychological standpoint. When a man starts out on a loose work standard, he soon looks upon that job as a fair day's work and will automatically resist additional work elements at a later date even though, he has, say, only 400 minutes of work. That man is far more apt to shout 'speedup' under those conditions than if he had originally been given approximately 480 minutes of work to perform."

So the problem was to put a "balanced workload" on the workers and take advantage of model changes (changes in parts, operations) to set that new speedup level. Reuther's seizure (by accident, of course) seemed perfectly timed for that go-ahead signal and Ford speedup artists have been making the most of it. You get reports of the most fantastic hikes in production. Welty's boys act as though they have the green light and have assurances from somewhere that sky is the limit.

It was interesting to hear a group of workers in a Ford department describe the "relief man" question. The man provided to take the places of those who must go to the toilet are becoming fewer and the time allowed has been cut. Arguments with foremen over the right to go, and for how long, are becoming frequent and heated. One worker told me the toilet he must use is about a block away from his machine. Yet the foreman insists that his time out must not go above a total of 12 minutes either in the morning or afternoon.

I sight this to illustrate the atmosphere that is developing in the Rouge and the workers are beginning to see its close relation to Reuther's seizure of their fighting instrument—the union. That is why the fight for the local's autonomy and democracy and the fight on wages and working conditions are part of the same fight.

# Workers' Letters from the Shops

## The Only Way to Clean Up the Waterfront Racketeering

Editor: The Worker:

I read in tonight's (4-30) Mirror that "Aroused labor leaders . . ." are going to " . . . drive gangsters from the city (waterfront) by physical force if necessary." These so-called labor leaders are forming the "Port of Brooklyn Trades Council" as a means of consolidating their "force." The Mirror supports this drive to install "democracy" in the waterfront unions. But the Mirror doesn't understand, apparently, the real reasons

behind this new movement.

The objective of this council is to suppress Brooklyn's gangsterism, which is led by Anthony Anastasia. They want to rid the waterfront of "kickbacks, pilferage and loan sharking" and generally "Clean house."

This phony council is made up of most of the reactionary unions on the waterfront. Instrumental in organizing this council was the president of the International Longshoremen Association,

Joe Ryan, whose career as dictator of the ILA has been forcibly maintained by the very thugs which he is now fighting. The rank and file of the ILA do not support this council. The only ones in the ILA who are behind Ryan are his loyal goon squad, which is made up of gangsters and ex-cons.

Another important union in this council is the Seafarers International Union. The leader of this union is Paul Hall, who gets elected each year because no one dares to run against him. He supports this council with his goon squad which is headed by a guy they call "Slug." This goon squad is also made up of ex-cons and professional strong-arm men.

The other unions in the council are either contributing goons for this fight, or are just contributing their names.

It's quite obvious that this forthcoming struggle is not to establish peace and democracy on the waterfront. It is, in fact, a conflict between two groups of racketeers, and other anti-labor forces in these unions. Its purpose is probably to maintain Ryan as the head of the longshoremen. His position has gotten shaky lately because Anastasia is trying to take over the Baroklyn docks, and because there are government groups probing around in the ILA. It looks like Ryan is mustering all the goons that he can to get rid of the Anastasia menace. And by saying that he is bringing "democracy" to the waterfront, he may satisfy the probers.

The worst aspect of this whole mess is that Ryan, Hall, and the other union "leaders" might get the honest maritime workers involved in the violence. They have means of forcing men to support the different goon actions, by threatening their jobs, etc.

However, this new waterfront situation also signifies something good. That is, the corrupt leadership of these right-led unions are scared. They are organizing their forces for a battle which they will probably win because the government and press is on their side. But the Anastasia issue is only a stepping stone to the big issue that these pie-cards have to face. The maritime workers in these unions are going to have some democracy soon. They would like to elect their leaders, and they would like to be able to speak up at meetings without worrying about being "taken care of" afterwards. There are going to be some big changes soon, and all the help the government and press gives these phony won't help them.

A Maritime Worker.

## Eviction Justice In Detroit Court

DETROIT

To the Editor:

To get a picture of class justice, drop in on Room 104 of the County Building, 9:30 a.m. every Monday. Circuit Court Commissioner Sempliner sits in judgment.

Working people, by 10 a.m. have filled the chambers. Mothers and their children, summoned by order of the court in behalf of their landlord or the city. The procedure is as follows:

Court Clerk: Sarah Jones (Worker, mother of four, ages 8, 6, 4, 2 vs. John Adams—landlord) The reason for eviction: you let in-laws share dwelling; you store refuse in paper boxes which makes for fire; you were 15 days late paying rent; or that the landlord wants the quarters for himself.

Judge: Did you pay your rent?

Defendant: Yes, your Honor.

Judge: Have you any children, if so how many?

Defendant: Yes, I have four.

Judge: Have you been looking for a place?

Defendant: Yes, but no luck.

Judge: 60 days, and if you haven't found a place, you will be evicted.

After the landlord has been advised that the tenant will pay rent on date due or that his request for eviction has been granted, for 60 days hence, the assembly line is really speeded up.

Judge: Mary Dee, you have been called, by "action of the city" to evict you from emergency housing, because you have been there long than the emergency period. Have you any children?

Defendant: Yes, I have four, ages 12, 10, 8, 6.

Judge: Have you been trying to secure new quarters?

Defendant: Yes, I went to the Housing Commission.

Judge interrupts—"That's only one place that housing might be secured, you have 60 days to find a place or you'll be evicted."

And so it goes. One after the other, until the Court Room has been cleared.

Not once does the judge consider or inquire as to whether the persons are employed, or if they had to use last month's rent to pay a doctor bill for their sick baby. The Negro worker cannot find housing because of restrictive covenants, the overcrowded housing facilities in "Negro communities" or because in this period of high unemployment he cannot find work to maintain a house. But the court is not concerned with these special problems.

Sincerely yours,

BALZO BAXTER, JR.

## Textile Workers Sign for Peace

(Below are some excerpts from the experiences of two women workers in collecting signatures for a Five Power Pact of Peace. These two women, working as one team, collected 51 signatures for peace in less than two hours canvassing among Lawrence workers, mostly in textile. The examples cited below are typical.)

One young man commented it's about time something is being done to stop the fighting in Korea.

We started an interesting discussion in one home where there was a difference of opinion on the war question between father and son. The son stated that the only way to solve the problem was to drop an atom bomb on Russia.

However, the father clearly pointed out that the root of the war was right here in our own country; that the war was only increasing unemployment and putting heavier taxes on the working people while dumping huge profits in the laps of a few billionaires.

Also that we had nothing to gain by dropping the bomb because the bomb could also be dropped on us. This would not end the war, but only spread it. The father was also in favor of limiting individual salaries to \$25,000 a year, as Roosevelt had done when he was President.

Then his son began to rebait and the father explained to him that tis was the same form of attack used wherever people spoke up for their rights.

Another young mother was overjoyed when she learned of the petition campaign for a Five Power Peace Pact. She stated that something should be done also in reference to jobs. Her husband had been forced to seek employment in another city because of lack of work in Lawrence.

Her husband, a textile worker, suggested that all the women march to

Washington, D. C., and present their demands for peace and jobs. He adds that "they" wouldn't dare shoot, the women down in the manner that the veteran bonus marchers were shot down by MacArthur when they marched to the capitol. (in 1930).

One young man said: "I fought in the last war and I don't ever want to fight in another war."

One young mother, who was in the midst of her washing, immediately dried her hands and signed the petition. Her husband was in the armed service and she was living alone with their small child.

Another young woman who was interrupted from her housework was more than eager to sign. Her boy friend was in the service, which had disrupted all their future plans.

The daughter of an elderly couple, who didn't understand English, acted as interpreter for us. After she explained what the petition was for, they immediately signed and sent us upstairs where we got signatures from their married son and his wife. We were even invited to stay for dinner.





## Czechoslovakia May Day

Huge demonstrations took place all over Czechoslovakia on May Day. These photos show some of the celebrations in the capital city of Prague. Parents turned out with infants in baby carriages and joined the parade. The center photograph shows members of the Czechoslovak-Soviet League of Friendship as they marched in Prague. After the parade the crowds listened to music while young people (bottom photo) danced in the Streets.



## Eisenhower's Advance Agent

*He's Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the man who freed the worst of the Nazi criminals, an A-bomb profiteer and African slave-labor magnate.*

By ART SHIELDS

THE smell of the uranium slave mines of Africa, where contract laborers serve seven years under threat of the lash, follows Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's advance agent around as he arranges "Ike's" campaign tour.

The cries of the victims in the Nazis' torture chambers follow "Ike's" agent too.

Eisenhower's advance agent is General Lucius D. Clay, the former Military Governor of Germany, who profits from atom-bomb minerals today as a director of the Newmont Mining Corp., a Morgan bankers' outfit.

General Clay boasted in Paris last week that he was in charge of making the "hotel and travel reservations" for Eisenhower's tour.

This is the same General Clay, who shocked the world by freeing Ilse Koch, the "Beast of Buchenwald," three years ago. The object of his tenderness used to make lampshades out of human skin, when she was the wife of the commandant of the Buchenwald death camp.

Clay announced in Paris that his candidate, General Eisenhower, will make his first speech at Abilene, Kan. on June 4. He will stop there in a hotel suite booked by Clay himself.

And when Eisenhower leaves Abilene he will travel on a plane engaged by his brother general, who will direct every mile of the trip.

Eisenhower's three-star field manager is no hired travel agent, however. He is part of the Big Army Brass and J. P. Morgan banking clique that wants a military dictator in the White House.

**"IKE'S" FIELD AGENT IS RICH AFRICA SLAVE KING**

Clay is an important leader of this Brass and Wall Street alliance that is trying to destroy American democracy today. He is personally a director of banks and corporations worth hundreds of millions. We will name only three. He is chairman, for instance, of the Morgan's Continental Can Co., with assets of more than \$200,000,000, and an aggressive anti-labor record. He is also a director of the giant Marine Midland bank of New York. And, most important of all, he is a director of the Morgans' Newmont Mining Corp., which employs thousands of African slave laborers.

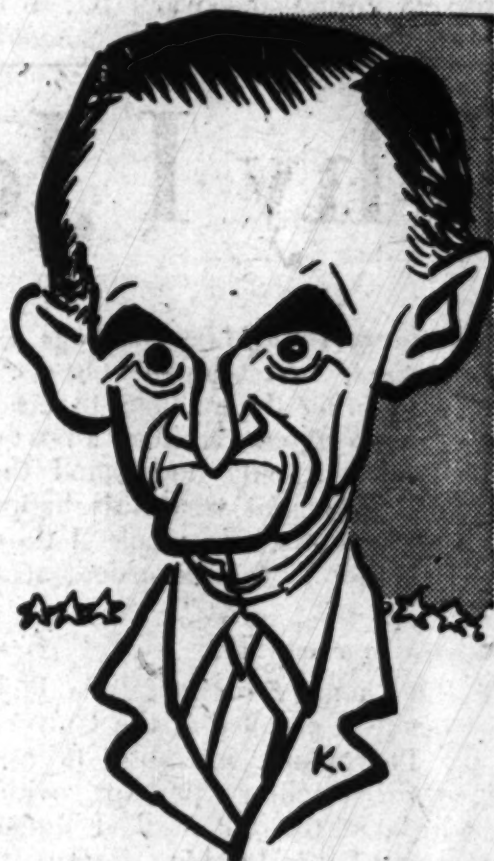
The men behind Clay's Newmont Mining Corp. not only work many thousands of forced laborers in their copper mines in South Africa, Northern Rhodesia and Southwest Africa. They also own big interests in the hellish uranium mines in the Belgian Congo.

James S. Allen gives vivid details of the hellish uranium mining conditions in his new book on "Atomic Imperialism" (International Publishers).

These African mining conditions are "reminiscent of the old American slave system," said Allen. The uranium miners are "drafted" and compelled to labor seven years under "contract."

Africans who quit their forced labor job before the seven-year term is up face prison or flogging.

"In 1950 the Belgian government refused to support a resolution in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations for the abolition of whipping," reports Allen. The British, who govern Northern Rhodesian copper areas, also voted to continue flogging.



GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY

The death rate is high in these forced labor mining camps.

General Clay, the grandson of Georgia slave owners, would also feel at home in the Newmont Mining Corp.'s own O'okiep copper mines in Cape Province, South Africa.

**CLAY'S MINERS WORK IN MALAN SLAVE CAMPS**

There 3,000 Negro miners, getting 40 cents a day, are denied clubhouse privileges provided for whites, says the Engineering and Mining Journal. And they "are fed and housed in compounds similar to those of other mines in the country," the technical magazine adds.

That means that they are living under the Malan slave system that the Morgan backers of Clay and Eisenhower are doing too much to prop up.

Eisenhower's travel agents finds congenial company on the Newmont Mining Board. Another director of this slave-driving outfit is James F. Byrnes, the Dixiecrat Governor of South Carolina. Many pages of the Congressional Record are disfigured by Byrnes' many violent attacks on the Negro people, when he was a Representative and Senator.

The profits of copper and uranium (the atom-bomb fuel) zoom with war mongering candidates. [Newmont declared a 100 percent stock dividend last week.] So director Clay abuses the Soviet Union and hurrahs for General Eisenhower day by day.

Clay and Eisenhower have been working together for the same Wall Street-military ideals for years. Clay was Eisenhower's deputy in Europe at the end of the world conflict when the Army Brass began renazifying Germany and preparing for war against the Soviet Union. And a policy of official tenderness to the Nazi war criminals began.

Clay and Eisenhower still cooperated when Clay became chief of the American Military Government. The Georgian's job was to free the Nazi generals that Eisenhower was later to seek for his North Atlantic army.

Eisenhower's field manager also dropped war criminal charges against the big Nazi magnates, as soon as he could. He freed the I.G. Farben criminal.

(Continued on Magazine Page 8)



## Ted Tinsley Says...

### Here's What's Wrong

IN ITS RECENT Sunday magazine section the New York Times presented eight photographs of the Soviet Union. A big bold headline asked, "What's Wrong With These Pictures?"

Under a Soviet photo of a crane loading freight cars, the Times supplied the comment: "INDUSTRY—The caption on this view of a Magnitogorsk iron mine says, 'All labor-consuming jobs are performed by machinery.' What the picture does not indicate is that much of Russia's productive plant, especially on farms, is by no means highly mechanized."

Devastating! Not like here where throughout the South the farmlands just buzz with the most modern machinery: hoes, picks, rakes, and human hands. As I recall, when the Rust Cotton Picker was invented, landowners wouldn't touch it with a 10-foot pole, and it had to be marketed in the Soviet Union.

Another Soviet photo shows a beautiful apartment house, but the Times comments that "Pictures sent out do not reveal the housing shortage that forces many of the people to live in crowded old buildings."

I tried to show this picture to a friend of mine on the East Side (where no building whatsoever was destroyed during the war), but I couldn't succeed.

There wasn't room enough in the apartment to open the newspaper. But let's not exaggerate. There are lots of new apartment buildings going up here, and any ordinary worker who can afford to pay \$70 a room will get an apartment with no trouble at all. The others sleep standing.

Then there is the Soviet photo of one of the beautiful Moscow subway stations, completely devoid of advertisements or penny-catching machines, wide, spacious, obviously well ventilated. But, the Times says, this subway "totals 33 miles compared to 239 miles in the New York System."

All I can say is that anyone who has ever ridden the I.R.T. at 5:30 p.m., would gladly give the city ten dollars for every mile they would chop off the transit system. What we have here is the longest torture chamber in the world, and if the subways ever put any more vending machines, they ought to sell air.

Under travel, the Times reproduces a photo of a Mexican trade union delegation visiting the Soviet Union. The Times remarks that "what the picture does not indicate is that the few foreigners allowed inside the USSR are carefully selected."

This comment comes at a most unfortunate time. When a number of American businessmen, capitalists all, recently wanted to attend the economic conference

in the Soviet Union—it seems to me it was Acheson, and not the Soviet Foreign Office, that kept them out. I have this on the very highest authority, because I got the information from the New York Times.

Under a photo of a woman shopping for a coat, the Times says that "according to non-Soviet estimates, a woman's woolen suit costs the average Russian almost a month's pay."

By now, we Americans understand that everything in the Soviet Union costs a month's pay. I have read articles proving that shoes, suits, underwear, socks, perfume, automobiles, rivers, dams, lakes forests, mountains, toothpicks, chewing gum, ice cream—any old thing costs a month's pay.

What I can't understand is the published interview with Mrs. Ann Henke, wife of the President of the American Electric Fusion Corporation of Chicago. Marvin Stone, who wrote the interview for the Journal-American, said, "When she went shopping" (in the Soviet Union) Mrs. Henke found counters surrounded by eager shoppers three and four deep.

Every day these eager shoppers spend a month's pay! What a wonderful people. How do they do it?

The Times asked "What's Wrong With These Pictures?" Nothing is wrong with the pictures. It's only the Times' captions that are cockeyed.

## Why I Joined the Huks

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)  
dulled eyes, the drawn cheeks. I wanted to bring these things to the attention of everyone, so that all would understand, not only understand these individual cases but what was happening in the country as a whole. I do not know whether I ever succeeded, at any time.

What can a man do?

To find a place for myself in Philippine society, I enrolled at the University of the Philippines, intending to use a degree for teaching, perhaps, with a little luck, at the UP itself. I thought, one answer lay in teaching, in imparting to young people a sense of the need for change, for adjusting the inequalities that surrounded them on all sides. The university was a disappointment. For one thing there were so few students who concerned themselves with what was actually happening in the Philippines, or who conceived of themselves as facilitating a change; they were mostly wrapped up as they had been trained to be, in their personal careers, or in becoming the aristocracy of the intellect. As for teaching the youth any differently, the very faculty itself was stifled in an atmosphere of the status quo, and woe be unto him who deviated from it, howsoever slightly. The best among them shrugged and kept quiet, saying to themselves, cynically, "What can a man do?"

Yet, because of the few students whom I did meet who were honest and who managed to see things in their true colors, I have faith in the Filipino student youth to see their way clear and to find honest answers to Mr. Locsin's question.

For over three years I was a spectator of human history in the Philippines, observing the tidal wave of change building up in Filipino life, observing, too, the frantic efforts to dam it up by those who want to keep things as they are, in this country. Roxas was one of those, shouting demagogically about "industrialization" and "agrarian reform" merely to distract attention from the program of the Huks. Quirino was no different; he was, if anything, several steps backward. Laurel? A pious fraud. Tanaka? An opportunistic switcher of horses in midstream.

There is only one criterion for any government or for any leader, and that is: What they do for the welfare of the people. I saw the Filipino people robbed of their civil liberties, cheated out of even the elementary right to the ballot, stripped of their incomes by racketeering high prices, thrown out of jobs by the hundreds of thousands, tortured and persecuted for the slightest opposition to a brutal police regime based on force and terror, massacred wholesale (men, women and children) in acts so barbarous that the stomach sickens. I saw that the only way in which any change for the better could take place in this country was by getting rid of the corrupt and brutal regime that ruled it.

The most elementary student of social science knows that such a process as

agrarian reform and industrialization can only take place in an atmosphere of the utmost democracy.

The most casual observer of economics and politics knows that the welfare of the people is only advanced when the people themselves are brought into the fullest participation in the running of the country.

Neither of these conditions exists in the Philippines.

There was an alternative. The Huks. The Huks had a program. They believed in and advocated change. What kind of change did they want? They wanted to replace the old with the new. They wanted to put the people in power. They wanted to get rid not only of the present government but also of the big landlords and capitalists who were the power behind it. The Huks advocated revolutionary change.

I could see that the struggle between the Huks and the ruling forces was an age-old one, echoed all over the Far East today. It was a struggle between an oppressive regime of the few against the many, the people. My own country had been born in such a struggle. History had advanced, jerkily, through revolutions. A lesson, too, could be learned from history: the old died hard, the new had to fight to be born.

What can a man do?

I am not blind, and insensitive. I am a man of feeling. Having trained myself to think socially, I felt it deeply when my fellowmen are murdered, tortured and starved. It does not matter that I am an American and that my skin is

white; Filipinos are my fellowmen, the same as Americans, Chinese, Russians. Hatred of injustice knows no boundaries, no national forces. One of my country's greatest men, Thomas Paine, in effect once said: "Where liberty is not, there is my country." I remember that a Pulaski, a Steuben and a Lafayette crossed an ocean and joined the American revolutionists.

If I am to believe in the future of the Philippines, if I am to believe in any change for the better, then I must take sides in the struggle that is going on here. For an American, that is not unusual; other Americans are also taking sides here, very actively in fact. The Quirino regime could not stay in power for a week without the guns and ammunition sent by Americans. I differ with such a policy, but that is my prerogative.

It is very important, this matter of taking sides. It is a question of whether or not what one believes in has any real meaning to him, of whether or not he is prepared to back it up with his actions. I could not remain a mere spectator in the Philippines without being a traitor to my conscience, to my beliefs, to my sense of honesty, truth and justice. It so happens that I am prepared to fight for what I believe.

That is what a man can do. That is why I have joined the Huks.

I have joined the Huks because I believe in the hopes and aspirations of the Filipino people, the common, ordinary people who need a change. I joined the Huks because I thought that their program would give the people

what they need, and that their methods of a people's armed struggle, was the only way that such a program could ever be achieved.

That was months ago. Living with the Huks has not only confirmed my beliefs, and my impressions of this movement, but has strengthened them. This is a mighty epic of heroism and beauty that is moving to its inevitable conclusion in the Philippines. It might be said that ugly things occur in the course of it, but a revolution is not a Sunday picnic, due to the fact that it is forced to fight to a great extent with the same weapons that are used against it. Did the Filipino people fight the Japanese invaders with kisses and kind words?

Mr. Locsin is particularly concerned because the Huks have Communist leadership. That is a fact that no one denies, least of all the Communists and the Huks. The people know it, too, yet they continue to flock to the support of the HMB wherever HMB expansion forces go. The essential fact is that the big Communist "boogymen" is only a creation of the frightened spokesmen of the ruling powers. When the people see a real Communist, however, they see an entirely different personage, one who fights and dies for their interests and who treats them as brothers. That is why anti-Communist propaganda has lost its effect in the Philippines today.

Mr. Locsin also seems to believe that I have "given up" everything by taking the step that I have taken. It is true that I, along with many others have surrendered certain comforts and certain advantages by our actions. That is but temporary, until the people win. The important thing is, that the people win. We may not have soft jobs or comfortable homes, but we have our integrity. It is not easy life, but it is a very satisfactory one, for the conscience and for the spirit.

The Huks are going to win in the Philippines, because the majority of the people want them to win. The change is going to come, and nothing will hold it back. It is going to come because there are enough people who are willing to take sides. There are enough people who are ready to answer Mr. Locsin's question by saying: "What else can a man do but fight for what he believes?"

### Building The Worker

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

singers rendered a Warsaw Ghetto song. They received the big John Gales loving cup, emblematic of Connecticut's victory in the recent national circulation campaign, which is circulating around to the various groups in the state.

After the gathering, some of the participants adjourned for a buffet supper at a private home where talk inevitably developed around circulation of the paper, and its role in the nation's political life today.

There was unanimous agreement that even where people were not ready for a sub, they were extremely cordial to the paper, indicating the large opportunities that existed for spreading it through bundle order delivery. In part, they agreed too, the developing insecurity, short work weeks, joblessness were asking workers even more receptive to the paper.

### TRUMAN'S MAN ADLAI

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

burg, Tennessee last year, Stevenson teamed up with Byrnes in supporting the right of states to publicize and purge their relief rolls.

Stevenson boasted of Illinois' disgraceful witchhunt against families on the aid-to-dependent-children program, stating, "I think we have barely begun. We found some surprising things by chasing deserting husbands and looking under the bed."

To the extent that Stevenson has a labor record, it is not good. Unlike Truman, he does not even give lip service to the need for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law. He says that he favors "amendment," not repeal.

Very much to Stevenson's credit is the fact that he did veto the fascist-like Broyles-Bill passed by the last session of the Illinois legislature. In his veto message, Stevenson stated that "the whole notion of loyalty inquisitions is a natural characteristic of the police, not of democracy."

His chief objections to the bill, however, were that Illinois already has enough "anti-Communist" legislation, that "the states are not equipped to deal with the threat of the world Communist movement," that the Federal govern-

ment was already using the Smith Act to imprison Communist leaders, that "really dangerous subversives and saboteurs will be caught by careful, constant, professional investigation, not by pieces of paper."

Stevenson is the kind of upper class intellectual who appears constantly vexed by such horrors of modern capitalism as corruption, racism, armaments, thought control.

But he resolves even the most disturbing of these questions through his basic class and party loyalties. He even explains away McCarthyism on the basis that "this hysterical form of putrid slander not only escapes tar and feathers but actually flourishes because it satisfies a deep craving to reduce the vast menace of Communism to comprehensible and manageable proportions."

In Stevenson, the Democrats would have a sugar-coated candidate. But from the people's standpoint, this would be a very dangerous man to have in the White House.

Of all the Democratic hopefuls, the Illinois governor could probably masquerade most convincingly as a self-styled "peace candidate." But this could easily be the man to be used as Wall Street's instrument for dragging America and humanity into World War III.



# V. J. Jerome's Stirring Novel

**A LANTERN FOR JEREMY.**  
By V. J. Jerome. Published by  
Masses & Mainstream. New  
York. 228 pp. \$2.50.  
By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

I read "A Lantern For Jeremy" the day my young son told me he'd seen the Nevada atomic bomb explosion on television. The coincidence is not as irrelevant as it might appear, because "A Lantern for Jeremy" is a novel whose central figure is a child, a boy of nine. And between the degenerate capitalist society which displays the frightful horrors of atomic destruction before the innocent eyes of childhood and this tender, human work by V. J. Jerome there lies a gulf as wide as that between life and death.

"A Lantern For Jeremy" describes the life of a Polish village on the eve of the 1905 Revolution against the Czar, as seen through the eyes of a sensitive nine-year-old boy. Living with his aunt and uncle, the latter a hard-working, low-paid tannery worker, because his parents have migrated to England, Jeremy goes through many experiences which teach him what oppression is, who are the friends of the oppressed, and what the oppressed must do to win liberation.

The author accomplishes this, in no didactic or bookish fashion, but in a style which captures skilfully the wide-eyed wonder, the candor, the painful groping after truth and understanding of the young boy.

From the time Jeremy studies as the brightest jewel in Reb Melech's Torah school to the time that he sees plainly how the fundamental dividing line is not Jew against gentile but oppressed worker against exploiter landlord and employer, the author shows through the child's eyes, all the ferment of Czarist Poland on the eve of revolution.

The central truth of this book is that it is the material conditions of man's existence to which one must go for the roots of his consciousness and struggle. This is a truth which would have appeared fundamental to the men who fought for the independence of our country in 1776. But it is a truth which the war-makers and would-be fascists of America are trying to destroy today. For they would paralyze the people, they would make the people believe that united, organized struggle for a better way of life



V. J. JEROME

is alien, is sinister, is conspiratorial.

It is the achievement of "A Lantern for Jeremy" that it refutes this thought controllers' grotesque parody of social change with a book which vividly and faithfully shows, in terms of people's lives and experiences, how it is life itself, the realities of class oppressions and conflicts, which teaches.

As the young Jeremy grows (He is seven when the book opens, and but nine at its close) life impels him to drop one bourgeois-inspired illusion after another.

Rev. Melech, the teacher, harshly punishes him as a thief, solely on the frivolously dishonest testimony of a rich man's son; the wealthy members of the Jewish community revile the tannery strikers of the village of Vokyrts with the same hate and in the same language used by the non-Jewish lords of the larger world outside; a class-conscious Polish worker gives his life defending Jews from a pogromist mob; the militant woman revolutionary, Frimmet, stirs the synagogue by tearing away the traditional curtain separating men and women worshippers, in order to speak to her sisters and brothers.

In these and other experiences, skilfully selected and integrated, the author shows the reader, not only the young Jeremy himself, but, on another and more complex level of understanding, the adult citizens of Vokyrts absorbing lessons on the futility of bourgeois nationalism, on the meaning of woman's effort to end centuries-old inferiority; on the essential nature of working class unity.

In the author's hands, these political lessons flow naturally from the experiences of his characters. And so, reading "A Lantern for Jeremy" is something like witnessing the steady widening of a horizon. It is the author's achievement that the reader, too, has widened his own horizon when, at the close of the book, Jeremy prepares to leave the village for the great world beyond.

In all this, the author has sought rather for a picture of many men and women in motion, as seen through the eyes of the young Jeremy, rather than for detailed and comprehensive characterizations of his leading characters.

The stalwart Jewish worker who is dragged off to the ill-fated

war against Japan, and comes home broken and crippled while the son of the wealthy Mordkha Leib buys his freedom from military service; the Polish Christian worker who gives his life defending Jews from a pogromist mob; the Jewish sons and daughters who bewilder and sadden their parents by casting off old customs and joining in revolutionary fraternity with gentle workers; the tannery strike which makes history in the village of Vokyrts by first happening, second, uniting Jew and non-Jew, and third, by bringing the arrogant employers to their knees.

These and many other incidents are the elements combined in this tale of workingclass life and struggle. It is a simply-told tale, written almost as if it were intended to be read aloud around a fire-place. It has a rich folk quality. Its language and rhythm are true to the novel's time, place and people.

Above all, it is suffused with an indignant hatred for oppression, a love for people and, particularly, for the child.

"A Lantern for Jeremy" is, however, not only a highly enjoyable work, rich in humor, poignancy and people's struggle, but it is a particularly significant book for our country and our times.

This characterization of what could be described as a poetic narrative of a child's social awakening deserves elaboration.

What, after all, one may ask, is the special significance for the America of 1952 of a book about one fragmentary experience, not even of the Russian Revolution which toppled the Czar in 1917, but of events occurring years before?

And yet there is that significance, for all that. It lies both in the nature and meaning of "A Lantern for Jeremy" and in the life and work of its author.

V. J. Jerome is not only the author of this, his first novel. He is on trial, with 15 of his co-workers, in the second Smith Act trial at Foley Square.

"A Lantern for Jeremy" is literature in the best democratic and humanist tradition. And it is this which explains the venomous nature of the attacks of the Un-American Committee and its "friendly witnesses" about the allegedly sinister influence of V. J. Jerome on American

art and artists. For it is they who want a controlled art and literature, goose-stepping its way toward war and fascism, a 'culture' filled with racist poison, morbid and decadent. "A Lantern for Jeremy" is the exact opposite of this reactionary kind of 'culture.'

This novel by the editor of "Political Affairs," and author of numerous articles and pamphlets on cultural affairs is, in fact, representative of the kind of art which the Un-American witch-hunters want to destroy.

The work is the man. And it is because V. J. Jerome in all his writing, no less than in this, his first novel, speaks out for the right of all oppressed humanity to liberate itself, that he is on trial at Foley Square courthouse today.

The scene is Poland, 1905. Yet it might have been Peking, Saigon, Jakarta. And the fundamental meaning of "A Lantern for Jeremy" would remain unimpaired. Not the mythical, sinister conspiracy for violent change which the Truman-Wall Street government attributes to V. J. Jerome and his comrades, but the raw, ugly facts of oppression, hypocrisy and deceit teach the Jeremys of the world the need for workingclass unity, for struggle for socialism.

The government which would imprison V. J. Jerome is the same which, in bully fashion, flashed its atomic blast across television screens to terrorize the world, to convince its own people that war must come, to brutalize America's children.

Who can read "A Lantern for Jeremy" and really believe that V. J. Jerome, and not his persecutors, is the menace to America?

In publishing "A Lantern for Jeremy, Masses & Mainstream, the Marxist Literary monthly, is not only giving us a true and enjoyable work, it is continuing a cultural counter-offensive begun with the publishing last year of the novel, "Iron City," by the Negro author and M&M associate editor, Lloyd L. Brown. The continuation and expansion of this movement will challenge the decadent art now polluting the bloodstream of American culture, and will provide a democratic, humanist literature around which all progressives and men and women of good will can rally.

## A LEADING CATHOLIC JOURNAL BLASTS 'MY SON JOHN'

By DAVID PLATT

THE INFLUENTIAL Catholic weekly, "The Commonweal" gave the anti-American film "My Son John" an editorial lacing in a recent issue, calling it a "sickening spectacle" directed not so much against Communists as against "intellectuals" and "high-brows." The major thesis of the film, said the journal, "is that thinking is an extremely hazardous and suspect occupation. Find a thinker, the film suggests, and you've probably found a communist."

The result, says "The Commonweal" is a "nightmare world where fathers find their sons' disapproval of the American Legion almost sure evidence of Party membership, and where mothers demand that their sons take loyalty oaths. It is a sickening spectacle."

A further disturbing feature of "My Son John" said the Catholic weekly is its caricature of true catholicism. "The Parish priest, played as a genial idiot, is one of the 'good guys' in this burlesque battle . . . and the pious mother refuses to take tablets prescribed by her physician on the grounds that on Mount Siani God gave Moses all

the tablets we need."

Pointing out that this kind of cultural vigilantism represents a grave danger for Catholics "who love the truth and reverence the intellect," "The Commonweal" urges Catholics "to be especially wary of being enlisted in any crusade, even an anti-Communist crusade" which uses McCarthyite weapons.

Somehow, the filmgoers of New York—Catholics, Protestants and Jews got wind of the phoniness of "My Son John" and stayed away by the tens of thousands. The film played mostly to empty seats during its four week run. Variety said that the film did a "disappointing" \$31,000 in its opening week. This is almost half the Capitol's normal take for a first week. In its second week, the picture slipped to \$23,000, dipping to a disastrous \$16,000 in its third. It died altogether in its final week, plunging to \$13,000 which is a calamitous new low for this house of 4,280 seats with a price range of 70 cents-\$1.80.

To give you a better idea of the enormity of the flop achieved by "My Son John"—the Paramount which has a thousand less

seats than the Capitol and the same price scale grossed \$52,000 in the final week of "Bend in the River," a western, and \$60,000 in the first week of "Macao." The Sutton Theatre with only 561 seats—4,300 fewer than the Capitol (and also with the same price range), grossed \$14,000 in the fourth week of "Man in the White Suit," a British film.

New Yorkers avoided the Capitol like the plague despite editorials praising the film to the skies in such big circulation papers as the N. Y. Daily News and Journal American, despite praise by Walter Winchell in the Mirror and George Sokolsky in the Journal American.

Protests from Nisei (Japanese-Americans) on the West Coast have forced several Los Angeles television stations to cancel showings of anti-Japanese films. The Japanese-American Citizens League, organizers of the protest, stated that films depicting Nisei as heavies are "vicious." The group specifically named such films as "Let's Get Tough," "Little Tokyo, USA," "Betrayal from the East," "Air Force" and "Across the Pacific." Most of these were made when the U. S. was at war with Japan, but

lately and for no good cause they have been revived on television. The Nisei also attacked the telecasting of wrestling matches in which the contenders bear such offensive and hate-inspiring names as "The Great Togo" and "Mr. Moto." Such "racist portrayals," the Japanese-Americans said, create ill-will and misconception.

Don Norman, manager of TV station KNBH reluctantly agreed to "toss out the old wartime films disliked by the Nisei. However, he rejected the group's protest on the racist wrestling matches, and gave the arrogant white supremacist argument used from time immemorial against every minority group that fights back. He declared that "the Japanese group will become a hypersensitive minority if we allow them to be . . . we will decide what is good for them and what isn't."

The weekly magazine "The Nation" strongly condemned Elia Kazan's stoolpigeon act before the Un-American Committee in a recent issue. Kazan not only stooped on "a number of his former associates, including one who was dead and could not defend himself," but he followed it up with a performance

"unique even for our unique era," the journal said. "The Nation" was referring to Kazan's paid advertisement in the Times paraphrasing part of his testimony before the Un-Americans, "a newspaper ad which must have put him considerably out of pocket if not out of conscience."

"A man must want to make moving pictures very much indeed to be willing so to degrade himself in public," "The Nation's" editorial said.

Nor can Kazan justify his act on the grounds that he "was saving his country from peril," the journal added. "All that he told happened a long time ago, and none of those he incriminated—according to his own statement—were engaged so far as he knew, in espionage of any kind. Mr. Kazan is himself a victim, of course, of a devilish conspiracy to rob us of our integrity."

Expressing regret that Kazan lacked "the courage to withstand the pressures on him, even if it meant being kicked out of Hollywood," "The Nation" said: "After all, 'The Informer' has already been filmed; even the redoubtable Mr. Kazan could hardly improve upon it."



# Eisenhower's Advance Agent

(Continued from Magazine Page 5)

inals, who made the gas that killed millions of prisoners. He took the Krupps, who helped to finance Hitler, out of their cells. And next he freed the concentration camp torturers themselves.

## "IKE'S" BACKERS ALLIED WITH NAZI TORTURERS

The Nazi-Wall Street fascists needed these torturers for their future plans.

The climax came when Eisenhower's former deputy freed the degenerate "Beast of Buchenwald," the madly cruel Ilse Koch.

This pardoned beast had sated herself in the blood of Jews and trade unionists and captured Russians and Poles and others for years. . . . There Ernst Thaelmann, the heroic German Communist leader, was done to death.

The records of the war criminals' trials show how this beneficiary of Clay's clemency revelled in blood and suffering. Before the beast was sentenced to life imprisonment former inmates of the camp told how she used to examine the men's skins. When she found a tattoo pattern that she liked the men shivered. That pattern, they knew, would soon appear in her lampshade collection.

Eisenhower's present field agent freed this Beast at the very time that

he was breathing fire against the Soviet Union, which had borne the brunt of the war against the Nazis.

The general's tenderness to Ilse Koch woke millions of men and women throughout the world to the danger of the fascist ideas under certain American brass hats.

Clay's actions, however, endeared him to the American bankers, who are now backing Eisenhower. These bankers had renewed their ties with the German fascists that were interrupted by the world war. And they quickly began placing General Clay on their corporation's boards.

## 2 MILLIONAIRE BRASS HATS SERVE MORGAN TOGETHER

Steps had been taken to enrich General Eisenhower, meanwhile. The Truman tax authorities had been easily persuaded to make Eisenhower a millionaire by taxing his royalties on his book, "Crusade in Europe," as "capital gains," not as writers' income. The difference put several hundred thousands dollars extra in Eisenhower's pockets.

Thus field agent General Clay, the African slave king and candidate General Eisenhower, the tax-favored millionaire represent in their own persons the alliance of the Army and wealth.

Wall Street is their present Commander-in-Chief.

Where the House of Morgan tells them to go, they will go.

And the policies they pursue are the policies of J. P. Morgan & Co., which runs Newmont Mining and Continental Can and is giving the biggest backing to General "Ike."

These policies, in the foreign field, are war and preparation for more war, and support of the most vicious white supremacy rulers in Africa and elsewhere.

The domestic policies of the Brass Hat-Wall Street coalition are denial of the rights of Morgans' steel workers, rejection of FEPC demands by the Negro people, toleration of lynching and persecution of peace lovers under fascist anti-Communist laws.

Time is running out on the atom bomb Brass Hat imperialists, however. The peace movement has gained immensely since Ilse Koch was freed. The popular pressure for a peace meeting of the Big Five Powers is gathering force day by day.

The war danger is still serious, however when Wall Street is planning to put Eisenhower in the White House as dictator.

The Atom Bomb blast last month at the Nevada proving grounds. Marines are in the foreground.



# Women ARE in the Presidential Race

**The New York Times ridicules women's aspirations to office. But two women are today in the elections campaign—Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Progressive Party nominee for Vice President, and Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, who is stumping the country for her husband's candidacy.**

By BETTY FELDMAN

THE NEW YORK TIMES had itself a wonderful time over the idea that a woman might become President of the U. S.

In its magazine section a strip of cartoons entitled "Candidates" was introduced in the following vein:

"The ladies are beginning, this election year, to aspire to the presidency. . . . Here are revealed some of the possibilities in having a feminine chief executive."

The "revelations" portray, among other items, a "fireside" chat over TV by a woman President, with the lady of the house an attentive listener and the husband turning his back in utter boredom; a U. S. post-office with curtains at its windows and a mail box ornamented with a floral design; and an unexpected caller finding the Chief Executive in kimono and curlers.

It is easy enough to dismiss this sort of thing as uncouth and male supremacist. But such ridicule speaks worlds about the class which fosters it as a part of its ideological offensive against women. So does the fact that these cartoons and the commentary accompanying them are the work of a woman. These ideas are not limited to men, in other words; they are accepted currency.

In a country which brags in the UN that its women citizens have greater opportunities, are more liberated, than those of any other land, it is impermissible to admit that they are fit to aspire to the highest political post, or indeed any high posi-

tion (bear in mind the storm of ridicule that greeted our first—and so far only—woman Cabinet member, and the snide title imposed on her, "Madame Perkins"). An Anna Rosenberg or Margaret Chase may win high office for a period, but the political leadership, the power and the control, remain tightly in the hands of the Harrimans and Lovetts and Wilsons, of those who own the country's banks

and basic industries. It is they who own the country's banks and basic industries. It is they who make the decisions regarding top political candidacies, in the smoke-filled rooms at convention time, local, state or national.

## A GREAT AMERICAN TRADITION

You would never guess, from the Times cartoon strip—or from any other major news source—that a national political party has nominated a woman as Vice President of the States—that she is a Negro woman—that another courageous woman is stumping the country on behalf of her husband's presidential candidacy while he serves a six-month jail sentence because he has refused to compromise with his principles.

Mrs. Charlotta Bass and Mrs. Vivian Hallinan are in the great tradition of American women fighters for peace and decency, along with Harriet Tubman, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Moranda Smith, El-

izabeth Gurley Flynn, Mother Bloor and many more—a tradition which gives the lie to the tawdry jokes cracked at women's expense by the Times, and so many others.

It is worth remembering that during the 1948 presidential race the Women's Division of the newly-born Progressive Party came up with a plank which was incorporated into the Progressive Party platform, the like of which was never seen in any platform pledges ever made by the Republicans or the Democrats. It dealt in solid detail with such issues as child care, health, education and recreation, an end to child labor, maternity benefits, equal pay. It grew out of the active, creative participation of thousands of women in the campaign, and it served to show how the continuing participation of women on every level of community political life would highlight these crucial issues and guarantee action on them.

## ROLE OF SUPREMACIST CLICHES

What would be some of the results of women in responsible offices throughout the country, in Congress and state legislatures, yes, even in top national positions? Would there be a speedy end to child labor? Would there be federal action against lynchings and the drug traffic? Would we have FEPC, and an end to even the possibility of UMT, to jimcrow—not only in the Armed Forces, but in housing and schools and hospitals? Would we have peace?

To say that women can be a mighty force in achieving these aims, in office and out, is not to fall into the trap of feminism. It is to recognize the special contribution they can make in a progressive coalition. It is to challenge the concepts embodied in the New York Times cartoon strip and innumerable other examples of male supremacist thinking which all have the same goal.

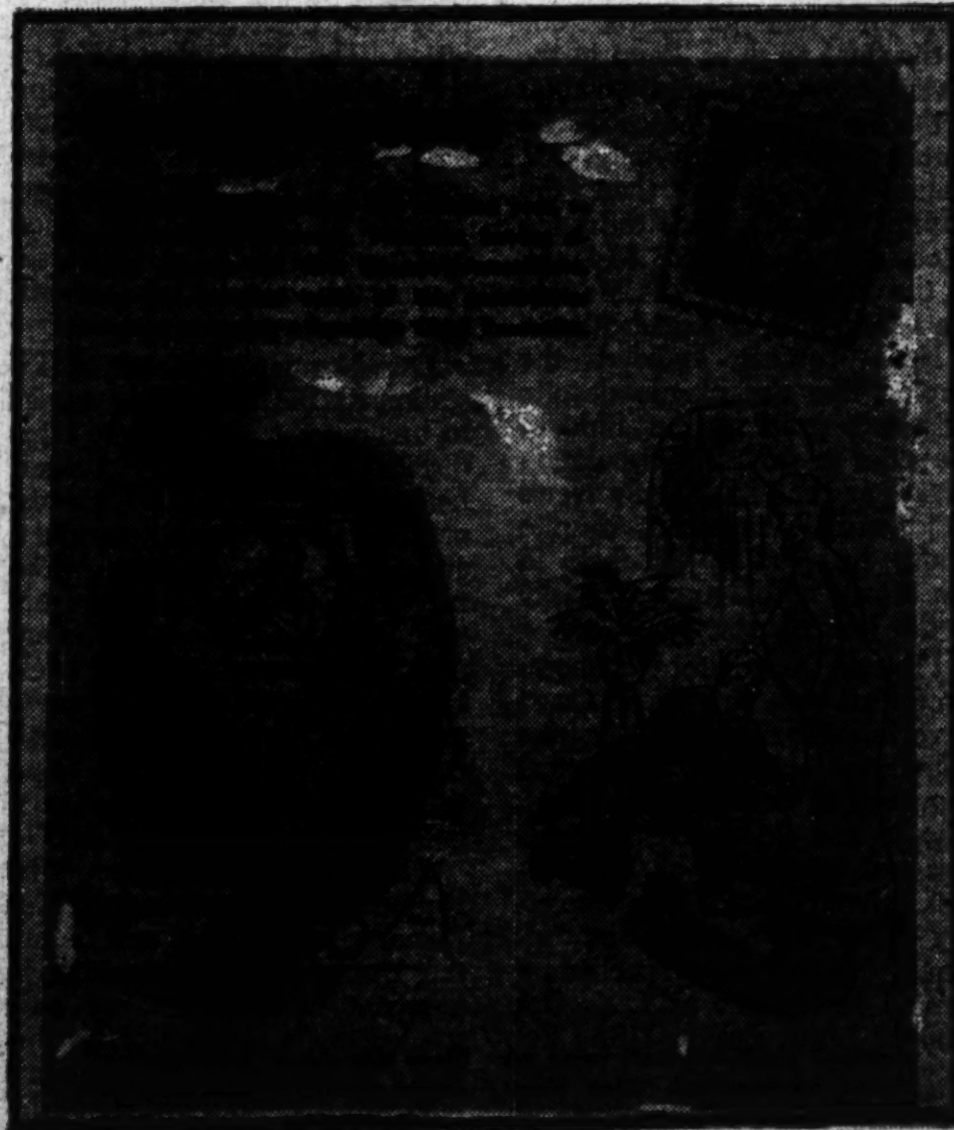
For the capitalist is no less conscious of women's progressive potential than are the progressives. Hence the unwearying stream of derision directed at women, the insistence that they are ridiculous if they step seriously into the political arena,

the emphasis on their role as sex beings. And, rising from the ruling class's understanding of the greater militancy, the dynamic strength of the Negro women, the special emphasis on the exploitation and attempt to degrade the Negro women, whether through sexual attacks or exclusion from all but menial and agricultural work, or the fantastic wage differentials imposed upon her.

## WOMEN HELP GOVERN TODAY

It is because of the conscious intent that women remain oppressed and exploited (despite the stereotypes of the American free woman, surrounded by household appliances and a compliant husband), that Americans are kept from any knowledge, except through the progressive press, of the achievements of women in the Soviet Union, in a Socialist society, and in the new Peoples' Democracies. Hence the depiction of Anna Pauker, one of the heads of the Romanian government, as a monstrosity, the complete suppression of facts regarding the women in the legislative, judicial and autonomous republics in the U.S.S.R., the proportion of women in the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government in these countries, not to mention their ability to enter the same professions and fields as men, be it engineering, medicine, tractor driving or aeronautics.

During the next six months the old line parties will be going through the usual empty gestures to "get the women's vote." But wherever grass roots activity is taking place on behalf of the candidacies of Mrs. Charlotta Bass and Vincent Hallinan, and local candidates committed to a peace platform, women will be demonstrating the falsity of male supremacist libels such as those perpetrated by the Times: they will be talking about the candidates and the issues, to others, often women, in the super markets and the playgrounds and in their homes. The talk will be, not of fashions and interior decorating, but of how the people of the world, and especially the children, can be made safe against atomic destruction.



A portion of the New York Times cartoon.



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## Dramatic Exposure Of Budenz Winds Up 14 Days on Stand

By HARRY RAYMOND

After a swift-moving two and one-half hour flurry of redirect and recross examination on Friday, Louis Francis Budenz, first government witness in the Foley Square Smith Act trial, stepped down from the witness stand. The final questions put to him by defense counsel and his answers revealed him before the jury as a double-dealer and teller of tall tales for pay.

Budenz had been on the witness stand for 13½ days. As the prosecution's star witness, he testified that the 16 Communist defendants, as Marxist-Leninists, used Aesopian language in their writings and speeches to "cover up" what he alleged was their advocacy to "overthrow the U. S. Government by force and violence."

Defense Attorney Frank Serri concluded questioning of the witness. He asked him about the Greek fabulist Aesop, from which the term "Aesopian" was derived.

Q. Have you ever read some of Aesop's fables?

A. Yes, some time ago.

Q. You remember his stories were written in clear and simple language?

A. Yes. But he used allegories.

Q. When Aesop said the lamb ate the wolf he didn't say the lamb ate the wolf?

A. Yes.

Q. Didn't you say Aesopian language was something difficult and involved?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. Looking at your own writings, your articles and your double-talk, wouldn't you say it was Budenzian instead of Aesopian? Aesopian language as used by you is a libel on Aesop?

"No, sir," the witness cried out, (Continued on Page 6)

## PENTAGON TRIES TO BREAK OFF TRUCE TALKS, BUT KOREANS FORCE CONTINUANCE

Pentagon negotiators demanded an indefinite suspension of Korean truce talks Friday, and agreed to another meeting Saturday only after Korean representatives declared that such a move would be equivalent to termination of the talks. The demand by U. S. Vice Admiral Turned Joy and the response by Korean Gen. Nam Il was seen as refutation of the familiar Pentagon propaganda charge that it is the Koreans who don't want to keep the truce negotiations going until agreement is reached. Meanwhile, the new commander of the Kojie Island concentration camp for Korean and Chinese prisoners announced that flame-throwing tanks, trucks mounting 50-calibre machine-guns and a new line of fortified pill boxes had been placed around the POW camp.

Gen. Haydon L. Boatner, the new commandant, was viewed thereby as placing a ring of steel around the POW camp to silence the prisoners and to prevent them from getting their story to the world. Boatner's action was seen as an effort to prevent a recurrence of the "embarrassing" incident in which his ousted predecessors, Gen. Dodd and Colson, had made pledges to end the mistreatment of POWs, including "forcible screening" intended to pressure them to reject repatriation to their homes.

At Panmunjom, Gen. Nam Il declared in response to the Pentagon move to terminate truce talks indefinitely:

"Unless you formally declare the termination of these armistice negotiations, you have no reason to object to the normal holding of

conferences. "It is the duty of both sides to come here to hold the conferences."

Concerning the Kojie Island incident, Nam Il declared:

"The commander of the prisoner war camp disclosed to the whole world the utter bankruptcy of your position. The Geneva convention stipulates the so-called screening of war prisoners cannot be permitted. You attempt to tear the Geneva convention to pieces. We will not join you."

Peking radio, meanwhile, was quoted by press association dispatches insisting that the Pentagon "stop immediately their forced screening and stop the rearming of war prisoners for turning them over to the Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek brigands as cannon fodder."

## Hundreds Force White Landlord To Cancel Eviction of Negro Family

A militant demonstration by hundreds of Negro residents of the Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn community forced a white landlord to cancel the eviction of a Negro family of eight only an hour and a half after its furniture was dumped on the street at 1443 Fulton St. Friday.

The landlord, whose grocery store, the Alter Tea & Coffee

Co., is below the apartment in which the Gresham family lived, had them evicted for being two months behind in rent despite the fact that the family includes six children, one being a one-month-old baby. Gresham, employed but entitled to and receiving supplemental relief for his large family, lost his job when he had to come home be-

cause of the eviction. Welfare authorities had guaranteed payment of the rent.

Hundreds of angry neighbors demonstrated before the landlord's store, shouting "Put Them Back" and "stop gouging the people." Members of the NAACP, Tenants Council, American Labor Party and Communist Party and other groups took part in the united, militant protest.

## Steel Union Parley Assails Smith Bill as Nazi-Like Scheme

By GEORGE MORRIS

PHILADELPHIA.—The convention of the United Steel Workers of America on Friday condemned the newly-introduced Smith Bill (HR 7467) as a "vicious attempt to break unions and destroy the freedom of American workers," and called on Congress to reject

Enactment of the bill would nullify Constitutional guarantees against involuntary servitude, the resolution said.

The resolution declared that the bill, now considered by a House committee, was authored by "that veteran foe of the workingman,

Howard Smith," and added that the measure would enable the courts to "permanently enjoin" unions from striking.

The convention had the day before condemned the Smith thought control Act authored by the same Virginia poll-taxer. The new measure, said the resolution, is a "vile, Nazi-like scheme to turn free American unions, run by their members, into government-administered labor fronts."

The resolution was passed as the convention was concluding with a floor fight over an administration-sponsored increase in dues from \$2 to \$3 a month.

Among Friday's resolutions passed was one declaring the union is "determined to win" the union shop and that "it is the high resolve of this convention that we shall do so."

A lengthy reply to the steel industry declared the owners' argument against the union shop were "fraudulent and phony."

Another resolution rapped the move in Congress to deprive the Wage Stabilization Board of the right to enter disputes.

Foreign policy hardly received mention in the entire convention. A lengthy resolution on foreign policy was given a short summary by the resolutions committee and was okayed formally Thursday without discussion, along with a batch of other resolutions. The subject was ignored by Murray and all other speakers.

The resolution reaffirmed the CIO's general stand in support of the Truman program along with some mild criticism on U. S. handling of the Tunisian question, and on relations with Franco Spain. It calls for a Marshall Plan for the "under-developed" countries. While there was virtually no discussion on the floor on any but two of the 46 resolutions passed, the delegates livened up when some constitutional changes, especially the dues raise, came up.

The demand for a raise was surprising in view of the financial report showing the union income running more than \$60,000 monthly above expenses, with assets more than \$10,000,000.

The increase in dues was voted after Murray announced it would not go into effect until the new contract in steel is signed, and that 50 cents of the dollar will go into local treasuries. Several hundred delegates stood up in opposition to the dues raise although the vote was called after a long impassioned speech by Murray in which he compared opponents of the dues raise to some-steel corporation executives.



## All of Labor Swings into Fight on Smith Bill

—Stories on Page 2, Editorial on Page 5—



# Labor Swings into Smith Bill Fight

## 300 Unionists Sponsor N. Y. Conference

THE NEW SMITH BILL for Government seizure of the trade unions is bringing more angry sponsors for the coming Conference for the Repeal of the Smith Act at the Hotel Capitol, Eighth Ave. and 51st St., June 21.

The conference promises to be a crowded affair. More than 300 trade union presidents, vice-presidents, managers, business agents, secretaries, etc., have become sponsors already. Dozens of cities are sending delegates to the Repeal gathering. AFL, CIO and independent unionists are among them.

Almost every important trade union from coal mining and longshoring to knitting and bookbinding is represented.

The original conference call was directed against the thought control Smith Act of 1940, under which 17 workingclass leaders, writers and teachers have already been convicted. The call for battle against this fascist measure, which the AFL and CIO have denounced, brought a quick response.

THE NEW SMITH BILL, however, in the words of William Green, AFL president, "infuriates the labor movement as a red flag infuriates a bull." The national CIO also denounced it. And the Capitol Hotel conference will be the first national delegate gathering to protest this labor-smashing measure.

Labor action against the seizure bill is starting before the conference meets, however. Suggested action is outlined in a letter sent to thousands of unions by John D. Masso, secretary of the Trade Union Committee for the Repeal of the Smith Act.

Masso, who is business agent of Local 528, Glass Bevelers' Union, New York, asks all unions to:

1. Send resolutions against the new Smith Bill and local Congressmen and Senators, with demands to kill the bill;
2. Wire chairman Carl Vinson of the House Armed Services Committee to postpone hearings until representatives of the protesting unions can speak against it;
3. Urge district and international unions to wage all-out fights against the bill, and
4. Elect delegates to the Hotel Capitol Conference.

The conference will also give major attention to the thought control Smith Act of 1940. Support will be mobilized behind Rep. Adolf Sabath's (D-Ill.) bill for the repeal of the fascist measure.

Sabath's repeal bill "is worthy of your long legislative record in behalf of labor," wrote Masso in a letter to the Chicago Representative.

CONFERENCE BACKERS point to the military character of the drive to pass the seizure bill. This military character was revealed by the choice of the Armed Services Committee to handle the hearings.

The trade unionists behind the conference emphasize that the danger of passage is serious. Rep. Smith, the aged Dixiecrat author of the bill, is a member of the powerful House Rules Committee which can bring bills to the floor at its pleasure.

MANY UNIONS have followed the lead of the CIO and AFL in blasting this book-burning statute. One of the latest was the CIO Textile Workers Union at its Cleveland convention, which said

## THE UNION SEIZURE BILL AND ITS BACKERS

It's a Big Business Measure to Destroy All Unions

By BOB F. HALL

WASHINGTON WHEN THE SMITH BILL to seize unions reaches the floor of the House, it will contain amendments incorporating every anti-labor proposal presently kicking around the corridors and lobbies of Congress.

The Smith bill (HR 7647) is bad enough in its present form. Essentially it is a measure to outlaw strikes. Big business found that under the Taft-Hartley Act strikes could be blocked by injunction for 80 days. But once the so-called cooling-off period expired, the strike was legally possible.

Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.) has frankly stated that the purpose of his measure was to "take over where the Taft-Hartley Act ends."

IT DOES THIS by providing a method to outlaw strikes AFTER the cooling-off period. When the 80 days expires, if the union and management have not come to an agreement, the Attorney General steps in and gets the court to appoint receivers who shall seize the plants of the employer and the properties and bank accounts of the union. It shall be unlawful for the workers to strike and it shall be a crime for any person to encourage or aid a strike, a slowdown or "concerted absences from work." It shall even be unlawful to give "direction or guidance" to strikers or to pay them relief or unemployment benefits.

No government agency, such as the Wage Stabilization Board, or even the Fact-Finding Board provided for in the bill, can recommend a settlement. The receivership and the ban on strikes must continue until the management and labor reach an agreement. During that period, of course, profits shall go into the pockets of the owners, despite the receivership.

THE BILL, on its face, was so drastic that Rep. Smith agreed

it ought to be amended. He therefore proposed that after the plant and union properties had been in the hands of the receivers for 30 days the court might appoint a master in chancery who would hold hearings and make a decision on wages and prices.

It has since developed that big business isn't exactly happy over this amendment. A "receiver" of company property is acceptable if he merely sits in an office and signs the papers while the owners operate the works. But if the receiver, or worse yet, a master in chancery (a sort of umpire) has the authority to pore over com-



REP. HOWARD SMITH

pany books and even determine prices, that's interfering with the sacred rights of free enterprise.

As a result of big business opposition to this phase of the Smith bill, public hearings have been discontinued and Chairman Carl Vinson has the staff of the House Armed Services Committee at work privately redrafting the measure.

THE BIG BUSINESS advisers have taken the position that the Smith bill is good insofar as it

provides a weapon for preventing strikes. That part of the measure should be retained, they say, but they want several things added.

These proposed additions have to do with what they call the "monopoly of labor." They contend that labor has become too powerful and insist that Congress must clip the wings of the AFL and the CIO, as well as the United Miners, and the independent unions.

ONE PROPOSAL is to outlaw industry-wide bargaining. This arises from the big business theory that if U.S. Steel or General Motors could deal with a strike in only one plant at a time, the strength of the union would be atomized. It would be easy to break a strike in one plant merely by shifting operations to another plant. Thus the hue and cry against industry-wide bargaining (and industry-wide strikes) has recently become deafening.

Another proposal is to make trade unions subject to the anti-trust laws. Under these laws (which now specifically exempt trade unions) corporations are guilty of unfair trade practices when by combination and mergers they exclude their competitors from the markets and thus "restrain trade." If these laws were applied to labor unions, no one union would be permitted to act for all employees in a single industry, perhaps not even in a single plant. It would be another method to splitting the workers and reducing their strength to as nearly zero as possible.

WHAT MUST be kept in mind is that while these proposals—to outlaw strikes and ban industry-wide bargaining—have been around for years, they are now being promoted by big business with new aggressiveness and energy.

You can find the reason to this in the falling indexes of industrial production, the growing slump in textiles and other consumer goods

(Continued on Page 6)

## CIO and AFL, Independents Rap Measure

TRADE UNIONS with millions of members vowed unrelenting war on the fascist Smith bill for Government seizure of labor organizations at national conventions this last week.

This fascist bill is the brain child of Rep. Howard Smith, Virginia Dixiecrat, who sponsored the original thought control Smith Act under which the Communists are jailed today.

National AFL and CIO leaders were blasting the vicious "seizure" bill while the union conventions were acting.

The Smith bill "infuriates labor organizations . . . as a red flag infuriates a bull," said William Green, AFL president, in a statement before the House Armed Services Committee, that is pushing the measure.

Green spoke for more than 7,000,000 AFL members.

President Philip Murray of the CIO, which represents millions of additional workers, was calling for all-out action against the bill at the same time.

RANK AND FILE fury against the "seizure" bill was running through the convention auditoriums of the giant CIO Steel Workers, the veteran Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the militant Packinghouse Workers and the determined Fur Workers at the same time.

Thousands of delegates cheered as the unanimous votes against the fascist bill were announced.

The CIO Textile Workers Union had blasted Dixiecrat Smith's original thought-control law under which free speech is being strangled, at its convention several days before.

At the Steel convention in Philadelphia, Secretary-treasurer David K. McDonald denounced Smith's latest measure as "slavery."

"This is slavery," he told the 2,500 delegates from the nation's blast furnaces, open hearth furnaces, rolling mills, sheet steel mills, steel fabricating plants, etc.

"This is slavery. This is government by injunction at its worst."

MCDONALD asked the delegates to intensify their political activities when they got home in order to guarantee the defeat of Smith's bill.

Murray, who is president of the Steel union as well as of the CIO, has sent a letter to each local union, asking the million members to unite against the bill.

In a speech to the convention Murray said that Smith was planning to make injunctions perpetual. The vicious Taft-Hartley law imposed an 80-day injunction against strikes, he pointed out, "but Smith would keep the anti-strike ban going forever."

At the Amalgamated Clothing convention in Atlantic City president Joseph Potofsky made a bitter attack on witchhunting before the anti-Smith resolution was passed. Potofsky pointed out that the attack on civil liberties at home was accompanied by support of German Nazis and Franco abroad.

AT THE PACKINGHOUSE convention in Denver President Ralph Helstein and other speakers called for united condemnation of the Smith Bill.

The Smith Bill, said Michael Livoda, CIO Regional Representative, "would enslave every man and woman who works for a living, whether they belong to a union or not."

The Packinghouse delegates, like other convention delegates, voted

## MAP DRIVE TO ELECT NEGROES TO OFFICE

Progressive Party Sponsors Seven-State Midwest Conference

THE ELECTION of Negroes to public office, regardless of party affiliation was presented as a high objective of the Progressive Party at a Midwest conference here. The bold projection of the party's program and its national ticket before the Negro voters was also planned here at the first of a series of regional conferences.

The seven-state Midwest parley at the Quincy Club heard an appeal by Rev. Charles A. Hill of Detroit or a new spirit of crusading in the Progressive Party and "a real understand that we have the instruments in our own hands with which to solve the problems of the people."

Rev. Hill, chairman of the Detroit Baptist Ministerial Alliance and vice-chairman of the Michigan PP, emphasized the unparalleled opportunity of the party in the 1952 elections. He declared:

"This year, there is no candidate that can do again what Truman did in 1948—stealing the Progressive Party program and making the people believe he means it."

The conference projected these chief campaigns:

- 1. Organizing of a broad registration campaign, particularly to reach the 35 million who did not go to the polls in 1948.
- 2. Organization of a series of campaign appearances in the Midwest for Mrs. Charlotte Bass, PP vice-presidential candidate from July 15 to Aug. 18.
- 3. Assisting in the formation of non-partisan committees support-



REV. CHARLES A. HILL

ing broad Negro representation.

Willard B. Ranson of Indianapolis, Chairman of the PP's National Committee to Elect Negroes to Public Office, told the parley:

"It is more than a little shocking that the 15 million Negroes in America are represented in Congress by exactly two congressmen, that the Negro is systematically deprived of the right to vote in the South, that Negroes are forced by corrupt political machines in the North to vote only for white candidates chosen by the machine bosses."

Ranson reviewed the present list of candidates for the two old

parties and showed that not one of them has a program which is acceptable to the Negro people.

As he spoke, some 8,000 people attending the general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at the Coliseum heard Walter White, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declare:

"If either political party should make the mistake of nominating a candidate who would not fully support civil rights, that party can kiss the Negro vote goodbye."

Mrs. Thelma Dale, assistant national campaign manager of the Progressive Party, stressed the party's desire for an increase in the total number of Negroes elected to public office, regardless of party.

"We welcome all non-partisan movements for Negro representation," she declared, "and we will do all we can to increase the size of the Negro vote."

She pointed out also that this year, the Progressive Party can attract the votes of large numbers of Negroes "who are not yet ready to make a clean break with the Republican and Democratic Parties."

Hugh DeLacy, Ohio PP leader, spoke on the need for winning white workers for support of Negro candidates. It was pointed out that Negro candidates can be an important means for advancing the struggle for peace, for broad social welfare and for better government.

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## CIO PACKING UNION VOTES TO DEMAND 30c PAY HIKE

DENVER.—The CIO Packinghouse Workers, at its convention here, has voted to demand a 30 cents an hour wage increase when the union goes into contract negotiations with the industry scheduled for August.

The demand also involves "a guarantee that each worker will receive pay for 2080 hours of work (based on a 40-hour week) at his regular rate each year."

Realization of the hourly wage boost would jump the union's common labor pay scale to \$1.71 an hour.

Other contract demands approved by the convention's 600 delegates, nearly one-third of them Negro include:

- The union shop.
- A company-financed pension plan providing \$150 a month to all employees when they reach the age of 60, or when they become disabled after 20 years of employment in the industry.
- A company-financed health and welfare program under union administration.
- Fifteen-minute rest periods for each two-and-one-half hours of work.
- Ten paid holidays each year.
- At least one year's leave of absence for women after childbirth.
- A tightening up of contract

procedures designed to prevent discrimination against members of minority groups in company hiring policies.

The demand to "materially strengthen" the contract as regards safeguards against discriminatory hiring practices was made as a result of a floor speech by Leo Turner, a former United Electrical Workers official who now is a Packinghouse Workers international representative.

Stating that the committee's anti-discrimination clause "is not strong enough," Turner won unanimous approval of his contract negotiators ask for the right of a union representative to be present during company hiring procedure, "the union representative to be paid by the company for time away from his job."

## ACW RESOLUTION HITS PLAN TO REARM NAZIS

ATLANTIC CITY.—The U. S. can never trust Nazi generals, the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers' 18th convention declared here, in a resolution condemning German rearmament. The foreign policy resolution, adopted at the convention's closing session Friday, was marked by numerous contradictions. It hit at Nazi rearmament, condemned the concept of the inevitability of a third world war, but went down the

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—The 400 delegates at the convention of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union Friday sent out a plea to all American workers, "to become part of the fight to wipe out Jimcrow and discrimination, lynchings and the segregations that is

prejudice is wiped from American streets, churches and schools, peace will reign in the world."

The convention adopted a 10-point program for extending the union's fight against discrimination in the fur and leather industries, in the union's ranks and in the national arena.

With a thundering ovation the convention greeted Civil Rights Congress executive secretary William L. Patterson and heard him declare:

"If there were no Jimcrow in the United States there would be no war in Korea. When white su-

med the prison shut on your beloved Irving Potash is the same hand that pulled the switch on the electric chair where Willie McGee was murdered."

Gold pledged that the IFLWU would do its utmost to build the National Negro Labor Council and "make it a mighty factor in America's labor movement." Young urged an intensification of the fight against lily-white shops reminding the delegates that they exist within shops represented by the "so-called left led unions."

"It must be done" he said. "Not because labor would do the Negroes a favor, or because the good white folks in a self righteous mood of commiseration would agree to deliver the poor and benighted Negroes from their state of degradation."

"No, labor must fight for Negro rights as a matter of important self-interest!"

The convention strongly condemned the new Smith anti-labor bill and charged that it would "effectively destroy the right to strike." The delegates stated that the five year old Taft-Hartley law must be repealed "now at a time when its full impact if being felt by labor."

The New York Furriers presented the international union with a check of \$20,000 contributed by the membership for the establishment of a children's school in Israel. Patterson told the convention that "the defense of the constitutional liberties of Communists is the first line of defense of the constitutional and human rights of the American people."

"We know the hand that slam-

med the prison shut on your beloved Irving Potash is the same hand that pulled the switch on the electric chair where Willie McGee was murdered."

Gold pledged that the IFLWU would do its utmost to build the National Negro Labor Council and "make it a mighty factor in America's labor movement." Young urged an intensification of the fight against lily-white shops reminding the delegates that they exist within shops represented by the "so-called left led unions."

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## Negro Student's Slaying To Go To Grand Jury

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

The case of Enus Christiani, New York University student killed last week by James Giordano, an NYU guard, will be presented to the Grand Jury, the Daily Worker was informed Friday by New York district attorney Hogan's office. Assistant D. A. Salvatore Pino, in charge of the case, declared that it "will be presented to the Grand Jury when all the available evidence is in."

Christiani was killed during a student block party after he had vigorously protested a caricature of a Negro woman being used as the target of a dart-throwing game at a booth sponsored by the lily-white sorority Alpha Phi Epsilon.

Meanwhile the editors of New Foundations revealed Friday that the special cops at New York University are agents of the William Burns Detective Agency, notorious for its anti-labor activity.

New Foundations likewise pointed out that the callous attitude of NYU's administration stems from the influence of its millionaire trustees, many of whom have scandalous anti-labor, anti-Negro records.

For example, NYU treasurer James Loomis Madden is a vice-president of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., notorious for its open anti-Negro policy in the recent Stuyvesant Town struggle.

The school's chancellor, Henry

T. Heald, is a director of the People's Light Gas & Coke Co., the First Federal Savings & Loan Association, American Steel Foundries and Swift & Co.

The magazine's editors pointed to the parallel of the cross-burning on Harvard's campus "under windows of Negro students living in the segregated quarters." The Harvard administration, like the NYU authorities, labeled the incident a "prank."

## French Sentries Shoot Up Car Of U.S. Diplomat

TUNIS, Tunisia—Sentries of the French imperialist army Friday machine-gunned the automobile of U. S. Consul-General John D. Jernegan under the mistaken beliefs that he was a Tunisian liberation fighter violating the curfew.

Jernegan and his passengers escaped injury when two bullets ripped through the car.

French Resident General Jean de Hauteclocque apologized and ordered an investigation to determine responsibility for the diplomatic incident after Jernegan called on him.

Tunisia has been under martial law by the French troops as the result of Tunisian resistance to French repression.

## DOUGLAS GLASGOW WILL BE HONORED ON SUNDAY

Douglas Glasgow, Negro youth leader and national executive secretary of the American Youth Peace Crusade, will be honored at a reception this Sunday, 7-30 p.m., at the Hotel Cornish Arms, Ivory Room, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, to mark his recent return from an extensive tour of Europe.

Glasgow visited Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, France, Italy, Hungary and the Soviet Union. Entertainment will be provided by Polly and Jimmy Rogers, teenage Puerto Rican dance team, Frank Lope, folk singer, and Miss Rita Jeffrey, Negro drama student.

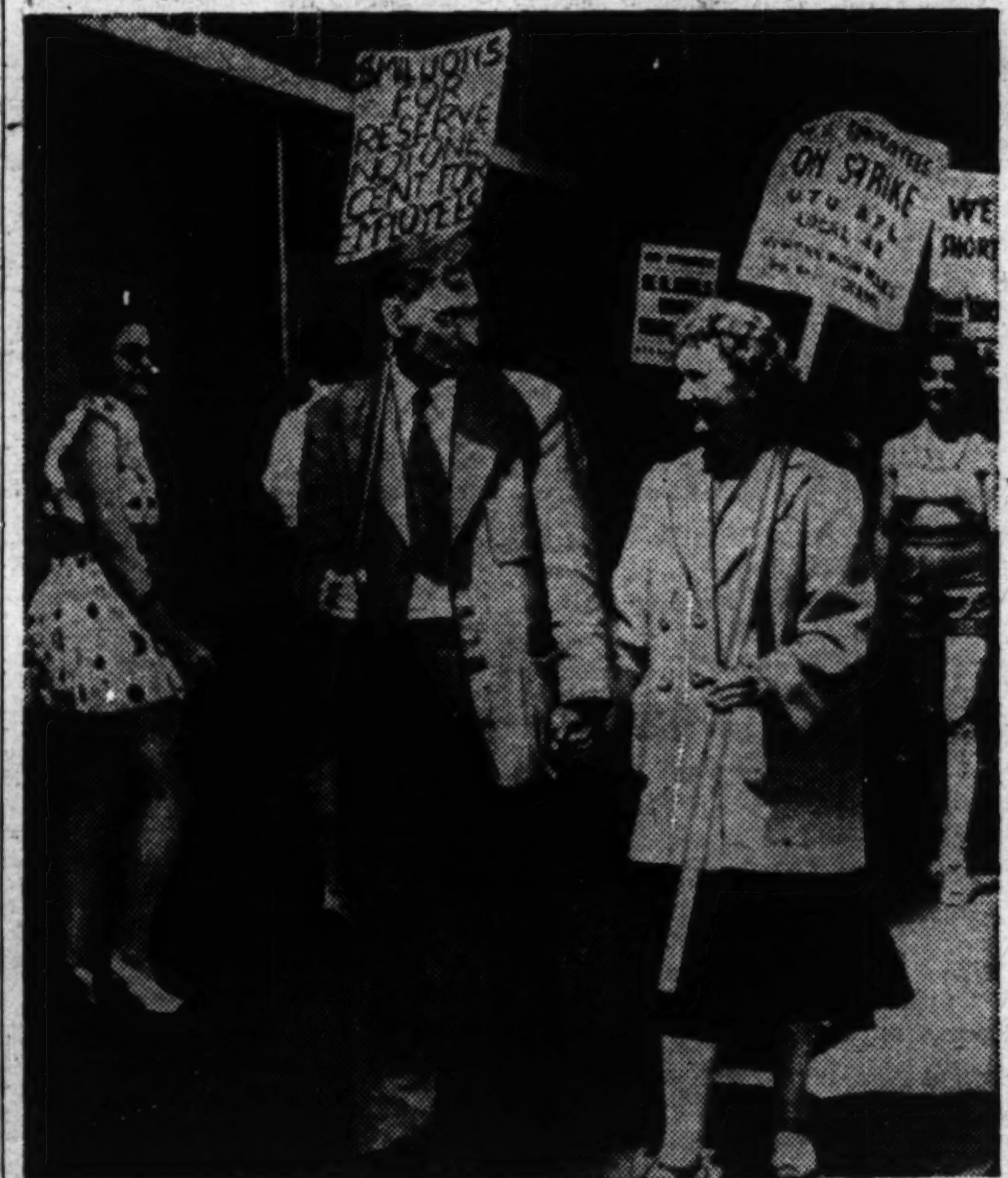
## More Blood Needed for Marcel Scherer

Marcel Scherer, executive secretary of the New York Peace Institute, on Friday underwent an emergency operation when doctors were concerned for his life and previous diagnosis proved unsatisfactory.

Mr. Scherer, former trade union leader and now head of the newly-formed Peace Institute, collapsed Wednesday night while reporting to the Institute's first executive meeting at the Hotel Astor.

His condition was first diagnosed as stomach ulcers and hemorrhages. Enormous quantities of blood were needed as he underwent 20 transfusions during his first day of hospitalization. During the operation, 10 more transfusions were necessary.

Additional blood is urgently needed. Blood donations can be made at Mt. Siani Hospital, 11 East 100th St., Saturday from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Sunday from 2 to 4 p.m. The bloodbank is closed Monday. Donors should specify that they are contributing blood for Marcel Scherer.



## 'It Was Love on the Picket Line'

By Federated Press

LOS ANGELES.

MR. and MRS. LAURENCE C. STEELE (above, on picketline) are spending their honeymoon on a picketline—and nothing could be more proper because that's where their romance began.

The couple are picketing Western Union's main office here along with their fellow-strikers in Local 480, Commercial Telegraphers Union (AFL). They took time out to get married in Las Vegas after a three-week courtship that kept them going in circles.

Steele, 51, is an assistant foreman at Western Union. He had walked through the office each morning for years, saying Hello to Fernie McLeod, 52. But that was as far as their acquaintance went. Then came the strike. After a few weeks on the line, Steele said, "one day I asked her to have coffee with me. Our love started from there." Mrs. Steele agreed.

Both of the union members, of course, would like the strike to be won as speedily as possible, but meanwhile they will keep on picketing. Summing up their union romance, Steele said happily, "It was just love at first walk."



# 'We'll End This Slavery with a Union We Believe in'

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

THE SOUTH is over-ripe for union organization.

To prove it, there were 60 Negro delegates, representing 5,000 newly-organized menhaden fishermen, attending the convention of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union.

These workers have long been ready for unionization. All they needed was an international union they could trust, with which to affiliate.

Their explanation for being here makes a story that is shocking in its impact. There is probably no group of workers in this country more desperately in need of a union.

★  
THEY ARE in a specialized industry, under the most dangerous and inhuman conditions. And if they are lucky, they end up a year of body-wracking labor with a take-home pay of \$450.

They work a fleet of several hundred ships along the Southern Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf, purse-net fishing for menhaden, which is not a food fish but a source of oil for leather tanning and other industrial uses.

These workers are 90 percent Negro. They are share-fishermen, doubly-exploited men of the sea, and they are the counter-parts of their brothers on land, the share-croppers of the South.

They labor 18 and 22 hours a day, working under the whiplash of white officers, living aboard ships on which the profitable fish get more consideration than the exploited fishermen.

★  
A FISHERMAN'S WIFE Mrs. Ann Donaway, of Sharps Virginia, called them "prison ships."

"We are going to end these slave conditions through a union we believe in," she said, "and let nobody try to stop us."

Along the Atlantic coast, the menhaden fishermen have not gone out to sea this year, although the season is a month old.

The corporations that own the

**The South is over-ripe for unionization. The 60 Negro delegates to the Fur & Leather union convention, representing the 5,000 menhaden fishermen tell the story of industry conditions.**

fleets are frantic. But they know that before the men work again they will have to come to terms with the Fur and Leather Workers union. And these autocratic employers despise any union, let alone this one.

★  
FOR 138 YEARS, they have run this lucrative industry with despotism. Eight cents a thousand fish is what they pay the workers. And when the IFLWU came on the scene, they thought they could drive it out by giving two cents more.

But the bitter grievances of these workers run too deep. They live on shipboard in a stinking fore-pit, 21 men in a nine-by-twelve foot space, with bunks five-high.

And the ventilation is so bad that the ammonia fumes from the fish turn the pennies in a man's pocket green.

And you take a bath only with a dip bucket dropped over the side, heating it and plashing it over yourself down in the fish hold.

★  
THE STORY OF WAGES is even worse. Because the catch was poor, the men worked the first four weeks of the last season at Amagansett, L. I., with no wages at all—and wound up owing the company \$60 to \$100 for food.

Twenty percent of their pay is withheld until the end of the season—and if they are fired, they don't get it. They pay \$18 for oilskins and \$12 for boots and have

to bring their own bedding from home.

The ship captain gets 75 cents a thousand on the fishermen's catch. And he chisels and robs them a dozen ways. He charges them high prices for food and 50 cents a pack for cigarettes. He cheats them on the fish count.

A Fur and Leather Workers Union sent in a team of organizers, Negro and white to help the fishermen organize. One of them, Robert Logan, told this reporter of the lynch terror and the warning they got from the KKK that their meetings would be broken up.

The fishermen replied to the Kluxers: "We can't stop you from coming, but we'll sure entertain you when we get here!"

THE STORY of how these workers chose the IFLWU was told here best by John Ball of Merry Point, Va., president of the new Local 700.

He cited the fact that twice before the fishermen had "had their fingers burnt" by unions that wanted their money and gave nothing in return.

"The Fur and Leather Workers organizers were different," he said. "They asked for no money. They worked with us and they lived with us and like us—and we knew we had found the union we were looking for."

The fishermen are not out bringing in the catch. And Ball, a powerful small man with fight in his heart and in his two hands, says they are not going out—unless the companies sign a contract, "come starvation or whatever."

"If the boys can die in Korea for something they know nothing about," he said, "we are going to do no less, if necessary, for something we believe in!"

## 'Amnesty Fight of the kind that Freed Debs'

**Wives of Jailed Communist Leaders Spark Movement for Their Liberation**

WIVES of the Communist leaders framed in 1949 are heartened by the rising amnesty sentiment in the United States.

"We are confident that the amnesty movement will become as strong and effective as the movement that liberated Eugene V. Debs and other victims of the witchhunts of the First World War," said Mrs. Peggy Dennis, wife of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party.

Mrs. Dennis and the wives of other political prisoners are winning much support for the National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims. The conference opens at 1 p. m., June 14, at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66th St., New York.

Thirty-five prominent Americans are sponsoring the liberation conference and delegates are coming from trade unions, churches and other groups.

★  
SPONSORS include such people's spokesmen as Dr. Harry Ward, former head of the American Civil Liberties Union; former U. S. Senator Elmer Benson of

Minnesota; Paul Robeson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, famous historian and peace leader; Dr. Gene Weltfish, scientist, and Prof. Royal W. France, brother of the late ex-U. S. Senator, Joseph France of Maryland.

An excellent delegation is expected from the Mid West, where many unions have denounced the Smith Act.

Mrs. Helen Winter, wife of Carl Winter, one of the 1949 Smith Act victims, who led the Michigan Communist Party, was enthusiastic about the Mid West prospects.

"The Mid-Western people were in the front in the great amnesty campaigns that opened the prison doors after the First World War," she pointed out. "And they are coming to the front again."

"Many, many Mid West people objected to jailing men and women for opposing an imperialist war a generation ago," Mrs. Winter added. "And they object to keeping men in jail for opposing the war in Korea today."

Mrs. Winter had come to New York from Michigan. She was on her way to visit her husband in

Lewisburg, Pa., where he is serving the five-year term imposed by Judge Harold R. Medina in October, 1949.

Medina, a big landlord, had a special reason to hate Winter and other Communist leaders. When Medina was getting more than 100 eviction court orders against his cold water flat tenants during the depression, Carl Winters was leading the anti-eviction campaign of the militant Unemployed Councils movement in New York. He was publicly threatened by Medina's law and real estate partner, Mayor Joseph McKee, at the time.

Winter, however, has many friends and supporters among the auto workers and other industrial workers in Michigan and elsewhere.

So have all the other prisoners. The name of former New York City Councilman, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., for instance, is a household word in many homes in Harlem and elsewhere.

Irving Potash, who led the New York Furriers Joint Council for many years, is loved by thousands

of working people.

His wife Gita Potash is getting scores of letters filled with sympathy and promises of help in the campaign. Potash is now in Leavenworth Penitentiary.

The wife of John Williamson, Labor Secretary of the Communist Party, who becomes 49 years old on June 23, is also getting many pledges of aid.

The wives of Gus Hall, national secretary of the Party; John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, and Jacob Stachel and other victims of the Medina inquisition are also getting many affectionate pledges of support.

Many trade unionists remember the pioneer work of the Communist Party in winning unemployment insurance and in building the present mass trade unions.

"We are telling everyone," said Mrs. Dennis, "that amnesty is in the great American tradition. Political prisoners have always won amnesty in America from the founding of this Republic. The people rescued Debs and the leaders of the industrial union movement after the First World War. And I know they are going to rescue my husband and the other brave men imprisoned at the same time."

"The men in prison are inside for us and we must be outside for them."

Mrs. Dennis was saying this in the little defense office at 799 Broadway, New York, where the wives meet. And in closing she emphasized that the imprisonment of political prisoners is particular onerous today.

"They are not allowed to read the books and newspapers of their own choice," he said. "That is very hard on men to whom ideas and information mean so much. And they are threatened with the loss of their prison privileges if anything they write is quoted in print outside."

"We on the outside must speak for them at the conference at St. Nicholas Arena on Saturday, June 14," she concluded.

## Meeting To Aid Victims Of Smith Act

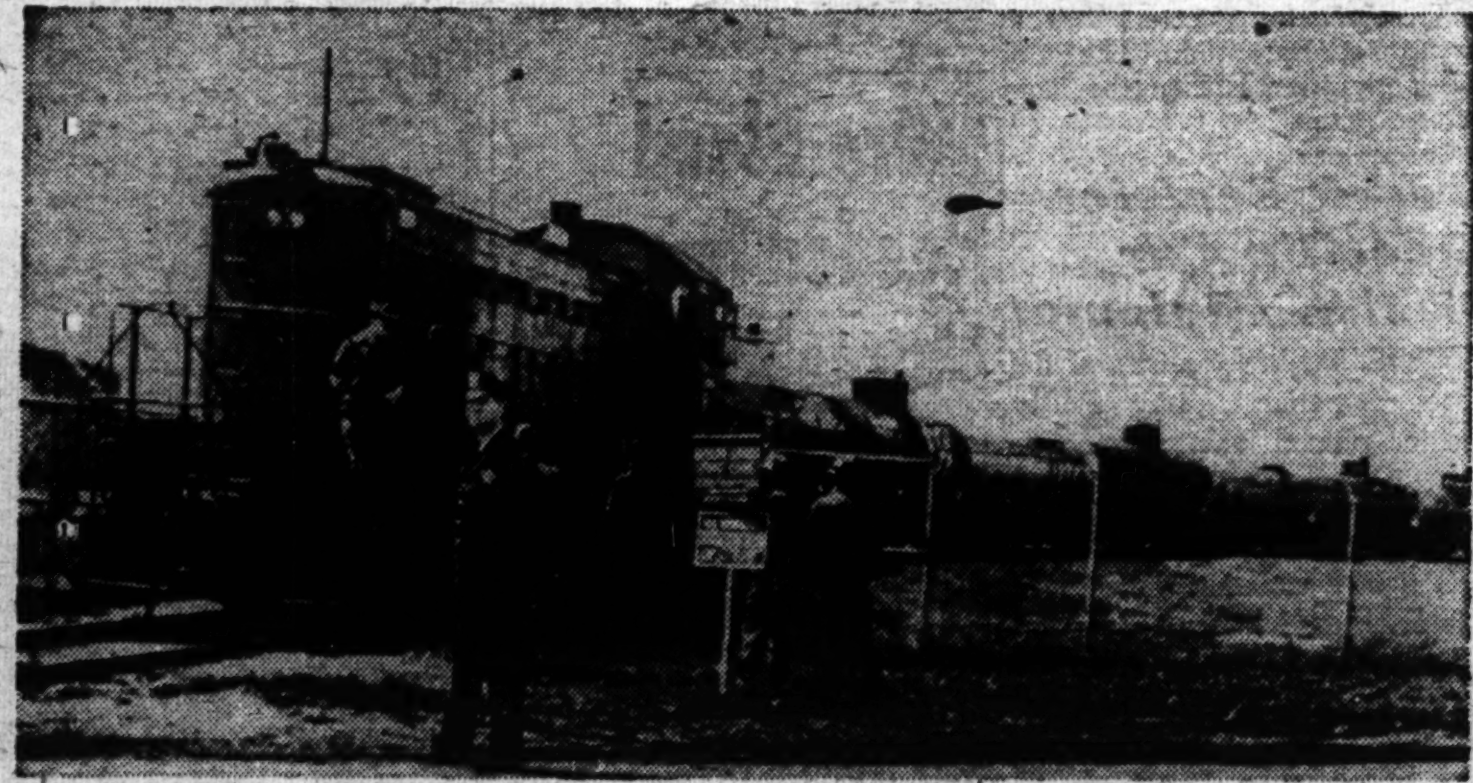
THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS of the 16 Communists on trial at Foley Square will receive emphatic support from a group of eminent public figures who will address the Defend-Free-Speech rally to be held by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference on Tuesday evening, May 27, at Hotel Capitol, 51 St. and 8th Ave.

Among the speakers will be George A. Parker, noted law counsellor and dean of Terrell Law College, Washington, D.C., who was one of the leading attorneys in the defense and acquittal of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. Other speakers will include Father Charles William Campbell, Church of Christ, The King, Albany (NY); Mary Van Kleeck of New York; Albert Pezzatti, International Executive Board member of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union; Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor emeritus, Union Theological Seminary, and Clifford T. McAvoy, conference chairman.

"In this trial we have a splendid possibility for victory for the defendants," declared Mr. McAvoy in announcing the speakers.

"The happy and historic consequences of such a victory are possible, if the magnificent fight which is now being waged by defense counsel and the defendants inside the court will be emulated outside of the courtroom. The fact is that we have the possibility of duplicating the victory gained in the DuBois case."

FATHER CAMPBELL is widely known in Albany and upstate New York area.



TRAIN CRASHES A PICKET LINE—Striking oil workers in Chicago were compelled to stand aside as this 16-car tank train, carrying 200,000 gallons of gasoline, crashed through their picket lines. At the request of the Great Lakes Pipeline Co., plenty of police were at hand.

## \$40,000 Needed In Fund Drive

"We are making headway in building THE Worker," said a note from the Greater Boston Freedom Press Association accompanying a thousand dollars collected for THE Worker \$100,000 fund campaign.

This was the third thousand dollars from the Massachusetts area, which makes that state and its small New England neighbors the

first to hit its goal of \$3,000 in our campaign.

In achieving this, Massachusetts barely nosed out readers in Connecticut who had come up with \$1,800 out of a goal of \$2,000. This is quite a job because Connecticut readers topped the nation in last fall's fund campaign and in the recent subscription drive.

NEW YORKERS, with a goal

of \$70,000, had some \$48,000 in early this week, or slightly less than 70 percent. Indians, with a goal of \$700, turned in \$148; and \$150 was received from the Cleveland Freedom of the Press Association out of a goal of \$2,000; Missourians, with a target of \$500, came through with \$100; Florida readers some \$70.

There were individual contribu-

tions from every part of the nation but the organized Freedom of the Press groups in Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Minnesota, Maryland, Pennsylvania are yet to be heard from.

And so, as yet, we have less than \$70,000 of the \$100,000 goal. It is a good job so far, but we need every cent of the \$100,000.

Let's keep the money rolling.



## 'For the Lives, Health, Hope of Young America'

### 150 Delegates Chart Course of Labor Youth League

CHICAGO.

ON MAY 11, the Chicago Sun-Times Sunday magazine section featured a "shocker" by FBI chief, J. Edgar Hoover, "Could YOUR Child Become a Red?" He singled out the Labor Youth League as an organization which brings "unsuspecting" young people under its influence, without of course saying a word about LYL's program.

On that same May 11, in Chicago, the Labor Youth League was winding up a national three-day conference. Some 150 alert, inquiring Negro and white young people from the shops and schools, from the cities and towns, were discussing the problems of America's youth.

Any objective observer at the LYL conference, would not have found the tiniest resemblance to Hoover's picture in the serious deliberations of these young people.

THE CONFERENCE OPENED with a report by Leon Wofsy, LYL national chairman. He pointed out that "the youth issue is getting hot under the impact of what the militarization program, the very process of preparations for war and the drive to fascism are doing to the lives, health, hopes and moral welfare of young Americans."

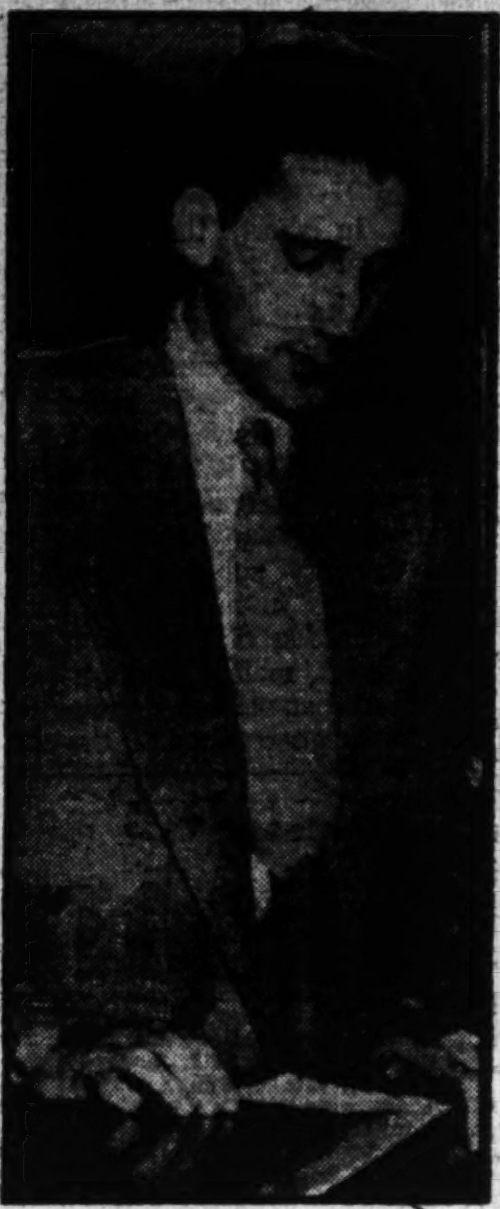
He spoke of the tremendous casualties to youth in Korea, and of the millions of young men in the armed forces, who "can have no perspective of jobs or careers for years ahead."

What about the youth still outside the armed forces? "In April, 1950, before Korea, youth under 25 made up 28.6 percent of the total unemployed; in November, 1951, youth under 25 were 35 percent of the total unemployed!"

Wofsy showed the striking wage differentials between youth and adults, especially for Negro youth in the South. In fact \$4.9 percent of the 18 to 20 year old working Negro women (in the South) actually got under \$500 a year!

And in the historic book, "Genocide," 181 killings of Negro people are listed in the 1945-51 period... 71 are identified as youth, including 16 teenagers and four children.

WOFSY DESCRIBED the living conditions of GI wives with their small allotments and with virtual depressions in industries where women are concentrated,



LEON WOFSY

like textile and clothing. He described the crisis in education, with "3.5 million children admittedly getting part-time and inadequate education because of lack of facilities."

He dealt with the rise in so-called juvenile delinquency, the victimization of youth in the dope and sports scandals, higher taxes, intensified speedup and lack of apprenticeship training for youth.

Wofsy then put his finger on the essence of the youth problem: "... the imperialists and their dying system can offer no future to the youth. ... Wall Street's desperate drive toward a third world war has revealed the youth problem as one of the chronic, insoluble crisis problems for capitalism."

His report went into the concrete problems of youth unity, building a youth-labor alliance, a youth program for the '52 elections. He put special stress on the LYL as an educational organization, calling for a campaign of mass education among youth against the chauvinist war poison

spread by Wall Street.

THE YOUNG delegates told of their experiences in the campaign for a Big Five Peace Pact and for a truce in Korea, for Negro rights and academic freedom. Young Negro and white workers from steel, packinghouse, electrical told of the struggles of the young people in their shops. Later, they had time for even richer and more detailed discussion in a series of panels devoted to the special problems of industrial youth, Negro youth, young women, teenagers and students.

The last day of the conference heard a report by Mel Williamson, National Administrative Secretary, on building the LYL. Pointing to the increased questioning and readiness to act among young Americans, the young Negro peace and freedom fighter proposed a drive for 2,000 new LYL members, beginning on June 15 and ending Labor Day. "Hundreds of new, militant, young people," he said, "are ready to join our League and will join to the extent that they see us fighting for their rights."

A special feature of the Sunday session on Mothers Day was a tribute to the mothers of America and of the world. In a moving ceremony, flowers were presented to Mrs. Lillian Green and Mrs. Fred Fine, wives of Communist leaders who are "wanted" by the FBI for their activities on behalf of the working people, and to Mrs. Enid Fogel, young Negro mother and New York LYL leader.

THE CONFERENCE SENT to Eugene Dennis and his fellow-political prisoners and to Roosevelt Ward, Jr., pledging a redoubled fight for their freedom and for amnesty.

In his Sunday magazine article, J. Edgar Hoover hypocritically urged young people to have "a full understanding of the true meaning of liberty, justice and equality." But it's precisely because the LYL conference strengthened the fight for these principles and for peace, that pro-fascist Hoover and his Pentagon and Wall Street war profiteering pals fear and hate the Labor Youth League.

For, moan as they may, Hoover and Wall Street cannot smash the people's fight for peace and cannot, in Leon Wofsy's words, "prevent the youth from finding a united path to peace and happiness."

## Europe's Working People Don't Want Ridgway

### Already Signs Appear Blaming Him for Germ Warfare

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS.

WHEN GEN. MATTHEW RIDGWAY arrives to take over Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's job on May 25, he is likely to get as warm a reception as his sendoff from Tokyo on the first of May.

The activities here may not reach the size and drama of the upheaval in Japan. But the refusal of the Japanese people to have their soil occupied and used as a stepping-stone for war made a deep impression on France. The campaign of the French people to force the alien U. S. Army out of their country is taking on more and more concrete forms.

Ridgway—whom L'Humanite calls "the general of bacterial warfare"—is especially despised here as responsible for the brutalities in Korea.

French upper classes, like their counterparts in Britain, were not enchanted by his appointment; the French workers see him as the ambassador of new brutalities which they just don't intend to swallow.

HERE IS AN EXAMPLE of what's happening on Saturday, May 3, several hundred farmers at Revel-Belloc, in southwestern France, held a meeting alongside

one of seven airfields which are being built for Atlantic Pact—that is, for American planes. These are supposed to be fields for glider planes; the farmers don't see why seven of them are needed.

Four hundred strong, they marched down the highway, singing the Marseillaise, and tore up the markers for the field, destroying the scaffolding of a hangar, and tossing the wreckage into a nearby pond.

This kind of thing is going to grow. The program of building airdromes in such a highly cultivated and rich agricultural country as France directly encroaches on available land—and the land is the apple of the French farmer's eye.

But these actions are also growing among the workers, particularly in the ports of the southwest where thousands of American soldiers are located. Big whitewashed signs—"Ridgway, Bacterial Killer—Go Home!" are already appearing on the stone walls.

NEWSPAPERS, of course, don't print these facts. American fathers and mothers don't know what danger their sons here are being placed in by the Pentagon's determination to make a war base out of unwilling France.

For example, there wasn't one word in the Paris Herald-Tribune, and probably in no home papers, about the picketlines and protests at the hall where John Foster Dulles made his plea for the air-bombardment strategy on May 5.

On the initiative of Communist students in the schools of the Latin Quarter, continuous actions took place all that Monday.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS signed petitions against the presence of Dulles, who spoke in one of the school buildings; clashes took place with the police; the man who may be the next Secretary of State heard hoots and whistling in his ears as he came and left. Dozens of students were detained by the cops.

With the French National Assembly coming back on May 20, and all the acute issues of wage-price levels as well as policy toward Germany bubbling to the surface, Ridgway's arrival is just the kind of thing to exasperate the French people and bring them into the streets.

Paris is sunny and beautiful to the record inflow of tourists. Little do most of them realize the volcano of anti-war and anti-U.S. actions which is definitely rising here in every phase of life.

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## TRYING TO FRAME LABOR

IT WAS JUST ABOUT a year apart.

Last year, at about this time, an angry U. S. Attorney demanded—and got—jail terms for the Communist Party leaders on the ground that their peace ideas constituted a danger "in this emergency."

This week, one year later another U. S. Attorney told the Supreme Court that Truman had the right to break the steel strike through seizure of the mills because "we are at war." What a useful war!

In one year, the circle has come to a full swing. The "emergency" which was used to brand as "subversive" the idea of Korean peace and American-Soviet friendship is now the same "emergency" which is a club over the heads of all the trade unions.

EVERY TRADE UNION in the country can now see what this artificial "emergency" declared by Truman means.

They can see it in the fact that the same Rep. Smith (D-Va) whose Smith Act helped frame the Communists into prison is now pushing for the Smith Bill to break strikes through the trick of declaring striking unions in "receivership."

From "Communist-control" to "trade union-control"—it took just one year for the usual process of advancing fascist reaction to make this inevitable move.

We say this new move to deprive the unions of the right to strike under the banner of the phony "national emergency" was inevitable because history proves that no country has yet framed the Communists for their ideas without moving to smash the rights of labor soon after.

Any trade union movement that has the illusion that the framing and jailing of Communists concerns only the victimized Communist minority is fated to discover that the "emergency" attacks on the Communists are only the wind-up for the blow against the wider target—organized labor.

THE CIO NATIONAL CONVENTION noted in its resolution:

"The Supreme Court's decision upholding the conviction of the Communist leaders was a grave blow to America's precious heritage of freedom of speech." (Nov. 5-9, 1951).

Now this accurate view has been dramatically brought home to every CIO, AFL and independent union by the drive of Big Business to rob labor of the right to strike.

And we have the important statement by the CIO vice-president Allan Haywood that the Smith Bill to effectively outlaw the right to strike is being pushed in Congress "under the guise of protecting national defense." (May 12, CIO New).

How equally true it is that this same alibi—exactly the same in every word and syllable—was the main alibi for the 1951 Smith Act frameup against Eugene Dennis, Ben Davis and John Gates, and their colleagues.

How true it is that exactly this alibi of "protecting national defense" in the Truman "emergency" is the main argument of the Administration today in the Smith Act trials now going on in New York and Los Angeles, as well as the one which ended with the standard verdicts in Baltimore.

IT WAS NO LONGER exaggeration when Allan Haywood alarmed all CIO locals that the "very existence of our unions" is threatened by the looming Smith Bill to crack down on striking unions with the "receivership" gimmick.

It is equally no exaggeration to note that it will be far more difficult for labor to save its rights from the Smith Bill attack unless the whole labor movement sees that the Smith Act cases are labor cases.

Very quickly experience is proving that if the Communists can be framed on the "force and violence" hoax, then any trade union can be framed and shackled on the ground of the phony "emergency."

When U. S. Attorney cited the Korea war and the "we are at war" doctrine as the cover for breaking strikes, he was proving to labor that support for the Korean war and for the whole "we are at war" foreign policy toward the Soviet Union is deeply harmful to labor's most vital interests. It is not only the "misuse" of the "emergency" which is hitting at labor; it is the fraudulent "emergency" and the pro-war policies as such.

But whatever differences may exist on foreign policy at this time, it is most urgent that there should be the firmest and most fraternal solidarity of all trade unions against the common immediate peril—the Smith Bill.



## Budenz

(Continued from Page 1), shouting the names of "Stalin, Manuisky and Lenin."

### EXPULSIONS

Defense attorney John T. McTernan opened the recross questioning of Budenz. He reminded the witness he had told the jury under direct examination that the Communist Party's Constitution's provision for expulsion of members who advocated overthrow of "any or all institutions of American democracy" was "window dressing" and couched in Aesopian language.

Q. Did you ever hear of a man named Saunders? He was a sea captain on the West Coast.

A. No.

Q. You do not know that he was expelled from the Communist Party for advocating overthrow of the government of the United States by force and violence?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Did you ever hear of a man named Estrander on the West Coast?

A. No.

Q. You do not know he was expelled from the Communist Party for advocating overthrow of the government of the United States by force and violence?

A. No.

### MEMORY IMPROVES

Budenz's memory improved, however, when McTernan asked when he first read Lenin's book "Toward Seizure of Power," written in 1917. He said he read the book in 1936. The book was introduced by Assistant Prosecutor Roy M. Cohn, to back the government's claim Aesopian language was the chief method used by Marxists to communicate advocacy of "force and violence."

Budenz had claimed under re-

direct examination that he recalled Lenin using the phrase "decisive struggle" in that book when he really meant "violent insurrection."

McTernan pointed to pencil marks made under the words "decisive struggle."

Q. Didn't Mr. Cohn put those marks there?

A. I wouldn't be surprised.

Budenz admitted he and Cohn had actually looked over the book the day before.

McTernan then read from the book Lenin's statement: "Our business is to do everything possible for peaceful development of the revolution."

The defense attorney turned to Budenz's second book, "Men Without Faces." He called his attention to the statement in it that "no one had ever stressed or mentioned before" he testified in the 1949 trial of the 11 national Communist leaders that Marxists use "Aesopian language" to "cover up" their aims.

### PREVIOUS STORY

He reminded Budenz he had stated in this trial that he had testified about Aesopian language in 1946 before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and had written about in his first book, "This Is My Story." Examination of the congressional committee testimony and the book, however, revealed no mention of Aesopian language.

The attorney called the witness' attention to his testimony last month before the Subversive Activities Control Board. It was shown the SACB granted Budenz a long adjournment to study his book and earlier testimony to determine if it was true he mentioned Aesopian language prior to the 1949 Foley Square trial. McTernan read this question and answer from the SACB hearing:

Q. Did you find any evidence you used the term Aesopian language before the 1949 Foley Square trial?

A. Not in the time I've had to look it up.

Asked by McTernan to name the time and place he had raised the Aesopian language issue prior to the 1949 Foley Square trial, Budenz replied:

"I've mentioned it to my wife and my FBI agent."

McTernan asked the witness: "Does expectation of financial reward or gain effect the veracity of what you say when you write

## THE UNION SEIZURE BILL AND ITS BACKERS

It's a Big Business Measure to Destroy All Unions

(Continued from Page 2) industries, and in the expectations that spendings on new plants and equipment, which has been one of the big props under business, is headed for a decline.

★  
HOWEVER MUCH the monopolies and the government are

able to keep high the retail prices of the goods consumers buy, the prices of raw materials are falling not only in the U. S. but around the world. So-called shortages of steel, copper and aluminum are soon to be transformed into surpluses. In short, the specter of a post-war crisis is overproduction is haunting big business.

Part of the "solution," as they see it, lies in aggressive conquest of new markets, new sources of materials and new spheres of influence. Partly, it lies in the war preparations economy, which heightens the danger of war. But basic to every "solution" which big business has in mind is to shove off the burden of depression onto the workers, mainly through wage cuts. This perspective requires legislation designed to render the trade

union, right, left and center, as impotent as possible.

BIG BUSINESS FEELS that with the Smith Act and the McCarran Act they have the legislation to check-rein Communist and progressives. But they now want laws which will destroy the power of even the most conservative organizations of workers.

This is why this new drive for anti-labor legislation in Congress cannot be brushed aside as merely another flurry of the labor-baiters. This is a deadly serious business and the stakes are high. If big business wins this battle our country will be pushed much further along the road to fascism.

It this fact is sufficiently understood a genuine fighting united front of all labor, supported by the people, is a real possibility.

## Dismiss Case Of Negro Vet Beaten by Cop

Alfred Taylor, young Negro war veteran attacked May 2 by a New York cop, won a victory Thursday in Lower Manhattan Magistrate's Court when charges brought against the victim by the policeman who attacked him were dismissed by Judge Harry Andrews, presiding.

Taylor, severely beaten about the legs while he stood on West 18th St. waiting for his wife to finish a social call on relatives, was charged with disorderly conduct, resisting an officer and causing a crowd to collect. The charges were made by Patrolman Arthur Moretti of the 10th Precinct, who attacked and then arrested him.

Judge Andrews, in dismissing the charges, said to Moretti, "Too many of you fellows think you're constitutional lawyers."

The Chelsea Chapter of CRC took up the Taylor case at its inception, circulated petitions in the Chelsea area, worked to obtain eye-witnesses for the defense and engaged the service of Albert Socolov as counsel.

The attorney and spokesmen for CRC indicated that civil suit would be brought against Moretti and the City of New York.

for publication or testify under oath."

Budenz looked sheepish across the courtroom. He straightened up his shoulders and turned toward the lawyer. His face flushed with a crimson glow as he replied in a loud voice and with false belligerency: "Certainly not."

When the recross questioning was finally completed at one o'clock, Pettis Perry, a defendant acting as his own counsel, told the court neither he nor Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a defendant also acting as counsel, had any questions. Perry said, however, the two defendants reserved the right to examine future witnesses.

When the witness concluded his testimony, defense counsel filed a motion to strike out his entire testimony. Judge Edward J. Dimock said he would hear argument on the motion at 3 p.m. Monday. The second prosecution witness is scheduled to be called at 10:30 Monday morning.

## Bronx Sojourners' Affair Saturday

The Bronx chapter of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice is holding its initial affair this Saturday at the Forest Neighborhood House, 1122 Forest Ave., Bronx.

The program will include the film, "Peace Will Win," selections by Miss Ida Johnson, contralto; the Carmencita Romero children's dance group; and recitations by Beulah Richardson, poetess.

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## what's on SATURDAY

### Manhattan

SHOSTAKOVICH oratorio "Song of the Forest" first performance in New York. Saturday eve, May 17th, Town Hall, Peoples Philharmonic Chorus. Lee Kopf, conductor. Also Schaefer-Liesin oratorio, "Martyr's Blood" and other songs. Tickets at Jewish Music Alliance, 1 Union Square West, Room 710, WA 4-8311 and boxoffice.

BRING YOUR CHILDREN to the Douglas Schools Saturday morning program for children (5 to 11 years). A new term begins Saturday, May 17, with entertainment and party. Harry Raymond will entertain with magic, games, fun, singing, etc. Fee 35c for single session; \$2 for 8 sessions term. Frederick Douglass Educational Center, 124 W. 124 St. (near Lenox) NYC.

CLUB CINEMA presents "Fame Is the Spur" with Michael Redgrave, gripping drama of a labor leader who sells out. Three showings starting 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. 430 Sixth Ave. (near 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 non-members.

### Bronx

BRONX SOJOURNERS for Truth and Justice presents "We're On Our Way," Saturday, May 17, 8 p.m. Forest Neighborhood House, 1122 Forest Ave. Adm. \$1.20.

HALL O' PIONEER, Hall O' Youth, Square Dance and Song Festival. Wear Jeans. Refreshments. 724 Gerard Ave. (157th St. 1 block E. IRT). Cont. 65c. Tom Paine YPA.

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## SUNDAY

### Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Fame Is the Spur" with Michael Redgrave. Gripping drama of a labor leader who sells out. Two showings starting 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. 430 Sixth Ave. (near 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 non-members.

BELA BARTOK Arts Association presents a concert of Hungarian music. Distinguished artists, Sunday, May 18, 8:30 p.m. Barbizon Plaza Theatre. Tickets \$1.20, \$1.50, \$2.40, 101 W 58th St. Available at box office or WI 7-7140.

SUNDAY FORUM presents in celebration of the 500th Anniversary of the birth of the great Renaissance humanist: Leonardo Da Vinci, artist, scientist, philosopher. Speakers: Howard Selsam on philosophy, Irving Adler on Science, Anthony Toney on Art on Sunday, May 18 at 8 p.m. Refreshments served. Contr.: \$1 (half price for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor 16th St.) NYC.

### Bronx

MYSTERY ISLAND PICNIC, ocean breezes. Plenty of sunshine, refreshments. Singing, dancing, sports. Sounds terrific. Where is it? Meet us, we'll take you there. Club Unity, 1029 E 163 St., 10:30 a.m. Sunday, May 18th. Contribution 25c.

### Brooklyn

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### Coming

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## 300 Unionists

(Continued from Page 2)

that the Supreme Court's decision affirming the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders was a "threat to the free speech of all men." The TWU asked Congress to "review and revise" the Smith Act and the McCarran "Subversives Control Act."

The Furriers international union convention has just denounced the old and new Smith bills. The new Smith bill, said the furriers, "goes a step beyond Taft-Hartley in clamping a federal straitjacket on the trade unions."

The conference call sent out from the headquarters of the Provisional Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act at 223 Second Ave., New York, says: "... This Act (the Smith Act) is intended to revive those dark days when all labor organizations were considered to be conspiracies. . . ."

"The danger of the Smith Act . . . is well recognized by the labor movement. Textile Labor, official organ of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, stated: 'A whole segment of American society (including most Southern mill owners) consider unions to be subversive and Un-American.'"

"Eleven Americans (now 17) have been convicted under this Act; 55 others, among them many active leaders of the trade union movements, have been indicted, are on trial, or await trial."

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## on the SCOREBOARD

By Lester Rodney

### Alabama Fans Answer a Columnist

BASEBALL FANS recognize sports writing baloney for what it is. They are not overwhelmed by the "prestige" of a sports columnist's byline into swallowing junk. A perfect example of that happened recently in Birmingham, Alabama. The sports columnist of the Birmingham 'Post Herald', one Naylor Stone, wrote an outrageous paragraph about the Cleveland Indian's young Negro star, Harry Simpson, attacking Simpson for breaking up the no-hit game of Detroit's Art Houtteman.

The subhead was "Simpson Might Pay Dearly for This", and the paragraph read: "It was lousy sportmanship for Harry (Suitcase) Simpson to single off Art Houtteman with two going in the ninth and his club trailing 13-0. It spoiled a no hitter for the Detroit hurler. . . . Perhaps, Simpson will hear about what he did the rest of his life. And we'd hate to be in Simpson's shoes the next time he faces Houtteman at bat."

It was a short paragraph deep down in a chatter column. But it roused a storm of indignation. Exactly how much we'll never know. But it must have been plenty. For shortly afterward the Birmingham 'Post Herald' had to devote half of an entire page under a big eight column headline to letters from readers attacking Naylor. And Naylor himself, in introducing the letters, said they were just "samples from a stack of mail which would cover up an average sized sports writer."

Here are some samples of the reader reaction the 'Post Herald' was faced to print:

B. Turner of Tarrant City: "From a lover of clean, honest baseball. . . Your statement that H. Simpson should have intentionally struck out (that's exactly what

you implied) is the most ridiculous statement you have ever written. And that's saying plenty. . . . What you are suggesting would completely destroy the greatness and true meaning of the no hitter. Furthermore, that one hit by Simpson could be a determining factor in deciding the American League batting championship."

Andrew J. Orzel of University, Ala.: "Would you mind telling me where you get the right to make such an accusation? (lousy sportmanship). Did you expect Simpson to throw away his bat? . . . Bob Feller has pitched 11 one hitters in his career and I haven't heard anyone gripe. . . . If all ballplayers followed your idea of giving up when two are out in an inning, the game of baseball would be ruined. I think you ought to publicly apologize for your low blow about Simpson and I believe you would do baseball and sports in general a big favor if you gave up sportswriting and faded away."

PFC James B. Fleming of Camp Rucker: "So it was 'lousy sportmanship. . . . It would have been a rather hollow no hitter if Simpson would have stood there and watched Houtteman throw three strikes by him. I don't know what grounds you have for stating that it was poor sportmanship."

James J. Greer of Birmingham: "I imagine that Simpson wasn't so happy about being the one to spoil Houtteman's bid for a no-hitter, but he was playing the only way he knows, and that is to keep trying all the time."

George W. Hubbard, Holy Name Hospital, Gadsden: "What a horrible unsportsmanlike statement made by you. . . . It would smell as much as the basketball scandals for Simpson to deliberately strike out and I am certain Houtteman would feel it was a feat without glory. . . . I am certain all good sports people do not agree with your statement and I am surprised your newspaper allowed it to go to press. . . . You will receive many letters from folks feeling the same as me."

M. J. Williamson of Birmingham: "I have never seen anything in worse taste than your statement. . . . Here are you, an alleged sportswriter, accusing a man of poor sportmanship because he is in there trying. What else would you expect of an honest man? At a time when we are faced with reports of dishonesty and corruption in high and low places in all walks of life for you to openly censure a man for being honest really strikes a new low."

Henry J. Lawless: "... Ask any ballplayer. . . . Apparently you never played baseball. . . . If you are any man at all you will retract this statement."

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May 11, 1950

His words ring true more  
and more  
Two Schemenaddy Workers

## Conventions

(Continued from Page 2)  
unanimously for an all-out fight on the measure.

The fight will involve the heaviest pressure on Congressmen and Senators to kill the vicious bill.

At the Furriers convention in Chicago President Ben Gold said the Smith Bill was part of the strikebreaking and fascist program of the big trusts.

THE NEW SMITH BILL, said Gold and other speakers, was a development of the first Smith Bill. The first bill jailed Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Board, and 10 other Communists in 1949. The second Smith bill is an open attempt to put every worker in the United States in a straightjacket.

The fight against the new Smith Act must be accompanied by a fight against the first Smith Act and the Taft-Hartley and McCarran Acts, these speakers declared.

And amnesty for Irving Potash

and all other victims of the witch hunt must be a No. one job for labor.

The convention, by rising votes, pledged to fight to free Potash and crush the Smith and other repressive legislation.

ALLAN S. HAYWOOD, the CIO's executive vice president, called for protests against the new Smith Bill from every CIO member, in an appeal from Washington last week.

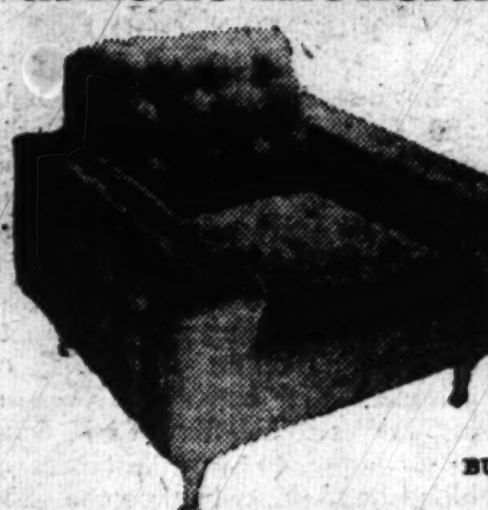
Haywood asked the workers to protest to their Congressmen at once.

"The very existence of our unions" is threatened, said Haywood in a letter to all CIO unions.

Haywood's letter said in part: "Under the guise of protecting national defense, reactionaries in Congress are moving to impose a permanent injunction against unions during periods of national emergency."

"This is a completely vicious bill. . . . No employer would have any incentive whatever to settle a labor dispute."

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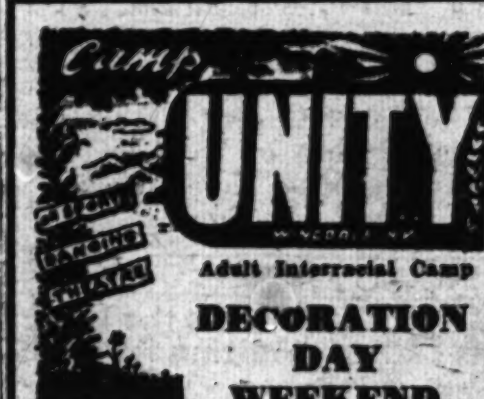
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## READ THE DAILY WORKER



# Pentagon Muzzles Generals To Hide Truth on POWs

By Robert Friedman

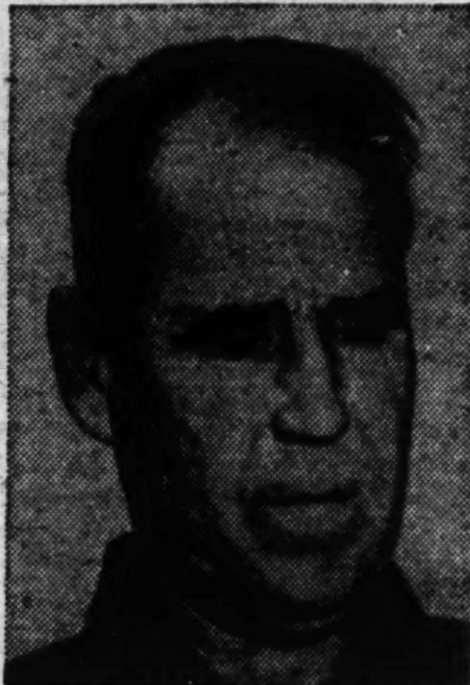
THE UNPRECEDENTED REMOVAL of two U. S. Army generals from their posts this week was widely seen as a Pentagon action to muzzle them. For, by their actions in the episode at the Kojé Island concentration camp for Korean and Chinese prisoners of war, Gens. Francis T. Dodd and Charles F. Colson had attested to the fact that there is no genuine basis for U. S. failure to sign a Korean truce.

The diplomats in the State Department and the Pentagon brass are committed to their claim that the only—repeat ONLY—obstacle which remains to an armistice—is the issue of prisoner-exchange.

These men in Washington have broadcast to the world the story that they cannot agree to a general exchange of all prisoners on both sides—although the international Geneva treaty on POWs provides for just such a procedure—because to do so would violate the desires of a large percentage of the Korean and Chinese POWs who allegedly don't want to go home.

WHY THEN were Gens. Dodd and Colson so abruptly removed, first one and then the other, from the post of commandant at Kojé Island?

Why were they muzzled by the top brass before American reporters were permitted to talk with them?



BRIG. GEN. DODD

Because, it appeared, that Dodd and Colson, by attesting to the grievances of the Korean and Chinese UOWs, and by committing the U. S. Army to end them, had destroyed the Truman Government's alibi for blocking the truce.

These commitments were to end the "forcible screening" of prisoners—that is, to stop pressuring POWs to say they don't want to go home, to stop "instances of bloodshed (in which some 250 POWs had been killed or wounded by their guards) and to stop the rearming of prisoners, a reference to the granting of guns to stool-pigeons and Chiang Kai-shek agents for the purpose of terrorizing the mass of unarmed POWs.

ALL THESE commitments acknowledged that the Korean and Chinese prisoners were being barbarously treated in order to put over a shameless Washington hoax—namely, that the Truman Government, by insisting on "voluntary repatriation" is motivated by a "humane" concern for the POWs.

BACK IN MARCH, Chiang Kai-shek's news agency reported that about 80 percent of the Kojé Island POWs had been tattooed with such slogans as "Fight Communism and Resist Russia." The POWs were then told they had no recourse but to accept a return to the forces of Chiang Kai-shek or Syngman Rhee or be "killed" by the Chinese or Korean People's governments as traitors.

In their desperate and dramatic act of holding Gen. Dodd and then releasing him, unharmed, the Kojé Island POWs focussed the attention of the entire world on the fact that a sinister hoax has been played. That, in fact, there is no 'POW issue' to prevent a Korean peace because the Koreans and Chinese accept the idea of "voluntary repatriation" only under duress.

GEN. MARK CLARK, the new successor to Gen. Ridgway as Supreme Commander in Korea, promptly removed Dodd and Colson and repudiated their pledges.

Caught in the flagrant act of faking their objection to signing the Korean truce agreement, the militarists went so far as to replace Gen. Dodd's own tribute to the "courtous" treatment he had received from the far-less humanely treated Korean and Chinese POWs.

Instead, with the help of the pro-war press, which had only hours before carried Dodd's tribute, Clark peddled a story about the "threats" to Dodd's life. This was given as an excuse for violating the pledges given the Korean and Chinese POWs; it was also seen as a basis for even more violent treatment of the men on Kojé Island then has yet been given them.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE were to be given a new, carefully-doctored version of the Kojé Island incident as an act of brutality by the "cruel" Korean POWs against their tank and bomb-wielding captors. No one had figured, out, however, how to resolve the contradiction between this account and the Washington propaganda picture of the Korean and Chinese POWs as willing to die rather than to leave their captivity. But it was not only the Korean and Chinese POWs the Pentagon seemed determined to continue in captivity.

In the actions of Gen. Clark there were also ominous signs for the fathers and mothers of American boys, too, in Korean prison camps, that the tragic farce would continue to be played out—that Washington will continue to pretend that UPOW-exchange is an 'obstacle' to peace.

But millions of Americans would yet be grateful to an unknown throng of Korean and Chinese prisoners who, by their dramatic act on Kojé Island, had told the world that peace IS possible.

## Washington Spurns Peace Talks — Maneuvers to Rearm Nazis

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE WASHINGTON Administration this week spurned an opportunity to negotiate a peace treaty with a united, democratic Germany, ignored the demands of the German people for such a treaty, and served notice of intention to re-arm the Nazis regardless of the consequences for the world and the people of the United States.

On Tuesday, the three governments occupying the western part of Germany delivered identical notes—dictated by the U. S. State Department—to the Soviet Union, rejecting that government's appeal for immediate four-power talks to draw up a peace treaty with a united, democratic and independent Germany. "It is not possible to hold discussions now about the provisions of a German peace treaty," said the U. S. British and French notes.

BUT WASHINGTON and its two satellite governments could not let the matter stand at that. The growing world demand for a peace treaty NOW with a united, democratic Germany required that their rejection of the possibility of negotiating such a treaty be alibied. Their alibi is that such a treaty can be negotiated only with participation of an all-German government, and that no such government now exists. This is begging the question on a high diplomatic level, since the Soviet Union proposed on April 9 that the four powers meet at once to supervise elections which would give Germany such an all-German government.

This proposal, Washington of course rejected, since it would have expedited the entire matter. To delay and procrastinate is the present tactic of the Wall Street billionaires and their Nazi militarist friends, since Chancellor Adenauer holds office until 1953 and very probably could not be re-elected. It the Wall Street billionaires are to attain their goal they must do it now, while Adenauer's police and Nazi-officered army and the occupying troops of the three imperialist powers are able to drown the German people's opposition in blood.

SO the Washington-dictated notes repeated the threadbare old strategem with which Washington has blocked any negotiations with the Soviet Union since V-E Day. They rejected Moscow's proposal that an "impartial commission" examine the question whether IT IS POSSIBLE to hold free elections for all Germany.

There were a number of glib assertions about their "readiness" to talk, their insistence on a united Germany's right to be incorporated

into NATO, their desire for unity, etc., etc., etc. But the essence of the notes were the flat rejection of talks NOW and the proposal for an interminable investigation (like the disarmament investigation they used to block Moscow's plan for banning atomic weapons in the UN).

Their hope is that this proposal will confuse and deflect the masses of the peoples in Europe and the United States, giving them the necessary time to carry through their plans for restoring German militarism as a vassal of Wall Street. Then, they hope, they will present the world with the accomplished fact and be able to go on with their project for World War III.

Time, therefore, is the essence of the problem.

THE BEST LAID PLANS of such criminal schemers, however, need not attain realization. There is nothing inevitable about their victory. On the contrary, a number of recent events portend increasingly frequent collisions between their aims and the masses of people in Europe and the United States, to wit:

- Growing militant opposition to remilitarization among the West Germans, as reflected (1) in the great mass struggles led by workers and women and youth in the Ruhr, such as the Essen demonstrations last Sunday; (2) defections within Adenauer's own Christian Democratic Union and the Free Democratic Party in regards to the contractual agreement; (3) gains in support for the Schumacher Socialists, who—for their own class collaborationist interests—oppose remilitarization.

- The German Democratic Republic's warning that since Washington and the Nazi militarists plan civil war and intend to turn Germany into another Korea, the GDR will in self-defense have to build forces of defense.

- Opposition to restoring German militarism among the British and French working class, and some sections of the capitalist classes, who are expected to put increasing pressure on the Churchill and Pinay governments to rescind their Wall Street-serving positions.

- More diplomatic and economic moves by the Soviet Union to expose the war-breeding aims of the bi-partisan Washington politicians.

HOWEVER, despite the possibility of growing contradictions resulting from the collision of these forces with the aims of Wall Street, the decisive power for compelling Washington to negotiate a peace treaty NOW for a united democratic Germany remains with the American people. There will be no automatic collapse of Wall Street's plans as a result of these growing contradictions. Only a country-wide struggle by the American people, led by the workers who have most to lose from a restoration of German militarism, will check the re-arming of a Nazified West Germany and establish the conditions for a peaceful, united, democratic Germany—key to a peaceful Europe.

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### House Unit Okays Rise in Old Age Pay

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The House Ways and Means Committee today approved a bill to increase old age and survivors insurance benefits by at least \$5 a month.

The measure is scheduled for floor action in the House Monday under a suspension of rules. Passage thus would require a two-thirds majority.